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California County Approaches to Domestic Violence

*By Alicia Bugarin
and Marcus Nieto*

*Prepared at the Request of the California
Attorney General Bill Lockyer and the Health and
Human Services Secretary Grantland Johnson*

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C A L I F O R N I A

R E S E A R C H B U R E A U

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and Marcus Nieto*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the United States is a serious social problem. Based on survey data from the National Institute of Justice, an estimated 5.3 million intimate partner violence victimizations occur among U.S. women ages 18 and older each year. This violence results in nearly two million injuries, more than 550,000 of which require medical attention. In addition, IPV victims lose a total of nearly eight million days of paid work—the equivalent of more than 32,000 full-time jobs—and nearly 5.6 million days of household productivity as a result of the violence.¹

Although domestic violence has existed throughout history, efforts to control and discourage it are relatively recent. In the late 1970s, the first batterer's treatment program, *Emerge*, was created on the East Coast. In the 1980s, domestic violence and abuse of one's marriage partner were made criminal acts. These laws were later expanded to include violence against a cohabitant, dating partner or former partner. Initially these laws allowed individuals convicted of domestic violence to enter a deferred judgment and participate in diversion programs, with minimal supervision and accountability. In 1994, the federal *Violence Against Women Act* (VAWA) introduced greater penalties and created grant programs to encourage states to address the issues surrounding domestic violence. In 1995, California eliminated diversion programs and mandated participation by perpetrators in a 52-week batterer's treatment program, with additional terms of probation.²

Since community law enforcement is primarily a local responsibility, the actions and activities of government and nonprofit organizations, and their degree of coordination, are extremely important in ensuring an effective response to domestic violence.

At the request of the Evidence to Policy Committee formed by California Attorney General Bill Lockyer, and the Health and Human Services Secretary Grantland Johnson, the California Research Bureau (CRB) conducted a survey to assess county policies that address domestic violence. The CRB contacted a broad range of parties to request information about county domestic violence coordinating councils, domestic violence and family violence courts, law enforcement and prosecution strategies, and victim witness centers.

California's 58 counties respond to domestic violence by offering services and graduated punishment to meet specific needs of the victim and the batterer. Services are typically offered by community-based organizations, domestic violence shelters, criminal justice agencies, domestic violence and family violence courts, victim witness assistance centers, county health organizations, and many others. Detection can involve school and medical personnel as well as neighbors and family. Prosecution and accountability require careful efforts by local police, sheriff's departments, district attorneys, superior courts and probation departments.

In general, findings from the CRB survey indicate that many counties provide an uncoordinated array of social services to domestic violence victims. In many counties

there is no assessment of local needs nor a shared vision between domestic violence service providers on how to best address the diverse needs of victims. This results in a fragmented programmatic approach that is less effective than it could be. In contrast, reforms in the criminal justice system have resulted in better coordination and sharing of information between law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, and the courts in many counties. Section II of this report presents detailed findings for seven counties and general survey response information from all responding counties.

Several counties have developed an integrated community response to domestic violence that involves a broad range of domestic violence intervention organizations. These counties have created either a coordinating body, typically referred to as a domestic violence coordinating council, a domestic violence task force, or a domestic violence commission. The councils work actively with advocacy groups and county agencies to coordinate an effective system wide response to domestic violence issues. Coordinating council policies gathered for this report address a continuum of county services oriented toward victims and batterers. For victims, a community response may involve victim support and advocacy programs, health care, child welfare, substance abuse treatment, housing, and childcare and child support. Response to batterers can include law enforcement training and arrest policies, aggressive and prompt prosecution, active monitoring of offender compliance with probation conditions, court-mandated participation in batterer rehabilitation programs, and monitoring of the system wide response to domestic violence cases and programs for abusers.

Actual policies and practices vary county-by-county, depending upon the different characteristics of local agencies, the commitment of county and city elected officials, organizational management practices, and whether an integrated information system is in place.

Important questions remain after analyzing the survey and examining the research literature. Is there an organizational structure that works better throughout California's 58 counties? Do victims receive better services in counties where there is a domestic violence coordinating council? Are domestic violence protocols providing effective guidance to local agencies? Can community awareness and coordinated responses reduce domestic violence? In Section IV, we pose options that state policymakers could consider to better address these issues.

I. SUMMARY FINDINGS OF CRB DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVEY

SURVEY RESPONSES

At the request of the Evidence to Policy Committee formed by California Attorney General Bill Lockyer, and the Health and Human Services Secretary Grantland Johnson, the California Research Bureau (CRB) conducted a survey and gathered supporting documentation in order to review county policies that address domestic violence. The survey requested information about local practices, and requested copies of reports and evaluations about county domestic violence coordinating councils, domestic violence and family violence courts, law enforcement and district attorney policies, and victim witness centers (See Appendix I for a copy of the survey).

The surveys were sent to county chief administrative officers, county domestic violence council officials, and other county officials responsible for local coordination and dissemination of domestic violence information. Responses varied from county to county in their completeness. CRB conducted numerous follow-up telephone conversations to clarify and elicit information. The less coordination in a county, the less likely people were to know about practices outside their own program area, and the more difficult to obtain information.

Thirty-two counties responded to the survey, but many failed to fully complete the survey questions or attach the documents/reports requested. For example, some counties submitted only county probation or law enforcement protocols. Follow-up inquiries failed to generate better results. Due to the program fragmentation at the local level, we conducted follow-up discussions with various individuals in each program area. For example, in one county ten different persons had to be contacted to track down one document. Many county respondents were not aware of any domestic violence protocols, handbooks or reports. Officials were often only familiar with the operations of their own departments. One possible conclusion is that most counties do not have a countywide effort in place to address or coordinate domestic violence services, programs and enforcement.

Table 1 on the following pages summarizes county responses to the CRB survey. Thirty-two counties responded to the California Research Bureau survey, including most urban counties. These counties represent about 85 percent of the state's population. Despite some gaps in information, the survey findings provide a good snapshot of county activities that address domestic violence.

This survey of county organizational structure and literature review examines how services are provided to victims by county, city, and community-based agencies in California, and what is being done to hold batterers accountable.

Table 1 General Summary County Responses to the Domestic Violence Survey								
County	Does County have DV Council or Working Group	Does County have DV Courts?	DV Protocols?	Family Court?	FC Protocols or MOU's?	Law Enforcement Protocols?	Law Enforcement Handbook?	Victim Witness Centers?
Alameda	Yes	No	Did not answer	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alpine	Did not return survey							
Amador	Yes	No	Did not answer	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Butte	Did not return survey							
Calaveras	Yes	No	Did not answer	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colusa	Did not return survey							
Contra Costa	Yes	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	Pending	Yes	Yes	Yes
Del Norte	No	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	No	Yes	No response	Yes
El Dorado	Yes	No	Did not answer	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Fresno	Yes	Yes	Informal protocols	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Glenn	Did not return survey							
Humboldt	Yes	No	Did not answer	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Imperial	Yes	Yes	Did not answer	No	No	Yes	No response	Yes
Inyo	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No response	No response	Yes
Kern	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Only brochure	Yes	Yes
Kings	Did not return survey							
Lake	Did not return survey							
Lassen	Did not return survey							
Los Angeles	Yes	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Madera	Task force	No	None	No	No	Operational agreements	No	Yes
Marin	Did not return survey							
Mendocino	Did not return survey							
Merced	Yes	No	Did not answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	No response	Yes

Table 1 (cont.) General Summary County Responses to the Domestic Violence Survey								
County	Does County have DV Council or Working Group	Does County have DV Courts?	DV Protocols?	Family Court?	FC Protocols or MOU's?	Law Enforcement Protocols?	Law Enforcement Handbook?	Victim Witness Centers?
Modoc	Did not return survey							
Mono	Yes	No	Did not answer	No	No	Yes	No response	Yes
Monterey	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	No response	No response	No response	No response	Yes
Napa	Yes	No	Did not answer	No	No	No	No response	Yes
Nevada	Did not return survey							
Orange	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No response	No response	Yes
Placer	Task Force	No	N/A	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plumas	Did not respond to survey							
Riverside	Did not respond to survey							
Sacramento	Yes	No response	No response	No response	No	Yes	Yes	No response
San Benito	Did not return survey							
San Bernardino	Yes	No	No response	Yes	No response	Yes	No response	Yes
San Diego	Yes	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	Did not answer	Yes	No response	Yes
San Francisco	Yes	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	Yes	Did not answer	Did not answer
San Joaquin	Did not respond to survey							
San Luis Obispo	Task force	No	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	Yes	Did not answer	Yes
San Mateo	Did not return survey							
Santa Barbara	Did not return survey							
Santa Clara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Santa Cruz	Yes	Yes	None Yet	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Shasta	Yes	No	N/A	No	No response	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sierra	Did not return survey							
Siskiyou	Did not return survey							
Solano	Yes	No	Did not answer	Yes	Yes	Yes	Did not answer	Yes

Table 1 (cont.) General Summary County Responses to the Domestic Violence Survey								
County	Does County have DV Council or Working Group	Does County have DV Courts?	DV Protocols?	Family Court?	FC Protocols or MOU's?	Law Enforcement Protocols?	Law Enforcement Handbook?	Victim Witness Centers?
Sonoma	Did not return survey							
Stanislaus	Yes	Yes	Not yet, recommending	Yes	No	Yes	Did not answer	Yes
Sutter	Did not return survey							
Tehama	No	No	N/A	No	Did not answer	Yes	Did not answer	Yes
Trinity	Did not return survey							
Tulare	Did not return survey							
Tuolumne	Yes	No	No	No	Did not answer	Yes	Did not answer	Yes
Ventura	Did not return survey							
Yolo	No	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	Did not answer	No response
Yuba	Did not return survey							
Source: California Research Bureau, California State Library Survey 2003.								

Our analysis indicates that there are three general types of organizational approaches that characterize how county domestic violence policies are developed and implemented. These organizational approaches are similar to those found in a 1996 Urban Institute study of domestic violence organizational structures.³

A Formal Coordinating Body

Twenty-nine counties report that they have a coordinating body, such as Domestic Violence Council, that is charged with developing and pursuing a system wide approach to domestic violence involving all key local players. These counties are more organized, have a better understanding of the scope and extent of the Domestic Violence (DV) problem, and developed an integrated criminal justice service provider approach to addressing it. Most have created a strategic plan, sometimes based on local prevalence data that proposes different strategies to reduce local domestic violence. The coordinating body typically meets monthly and has various subcommittees for specific domestic violence issues. These counties have developed a better understanding of local service gaps and have developed a strategic plan to improve them.

Lead Agencies in Partnership with Other Organizations

In some counties an agency such as probation or the district attorney has assumed a leadership role. Lead agencies are generally the district attorney's office, the courts, or the county probation department. This is a natural role since they already play a big role in holding the batterer accountable and ensuring victim safety.

We found it difficult to obtain information from these counties unless we were able to locate the responsible personnel, on our own. General awareness among county personnel about the issue was low. These counties do not appear to have the organizational ability to develop countywide prevalence data, identify service gaps outside of their department, and develop a coordinated strategic plan to implement improvements.

Agencies Acting Independently

The third group of counties do not have either a coordinating body or a lead agency responsible for addressing the problem of domestic violence. These counties have the various programs and services for victims and batterers of domestic violence, but they do not have a countywide strategic plan. They can have very good programs, but are operating without a long-term plan to identify and remediate gaps in services. The bigger the county, the more difficult it becomes to coordinate different programs and services, with a likely decline in effectiveness.

SB 1745 (Chapter 187 of 2002) by Polanco requires child protective services agencies, law enforcement, prosecution, child abuse and domestic violence experts, and community-based organizations serving abused children and victims of domestic violence to develop protocols in collaboration with one another, as to how law enforcement and child welfare agencies will cooperate in their response to a DV related incident in a home in which a child resides. The intent of this act is to provide for consistent coordination of current activities among agencies responsible for domestic violence and child abuse throughout the state, thereby reducing duplication, overlap, and local costs as well as providing improved protection for families experiencing violence.

Santa Clara and San Francisco counties are also participating in a five-year national study to evaluate the effectiveness of a collaborative model. Recommendations will be compiled by 2005 and made available in a book titled: *Effective Intervention in Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment Cases: Guidelines for Policy and Practice*.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COORDINATING COUNCILS

Twenty-nine out of the 32 counties which responded to the CRB survey report that they have a working group composed of county agencies and nonprofit and community-based organizations that meets either regularly or periodically to discuss domestic violence issues. The majority of county domestic violence organizations are composed of representatives from local law enforcement agencies, the district attorney, superior courts

and probation, health and human services, social services, and community-based organizations that provide services and/or shelter to domestic violence victims. Most counties also include the medical and mental health communities and batterer treatment providers in their groups. Twelve of the counties call their working groups Domestic Violence Coordinating Councils (DVCC), while the others identify their working groups as domestic violence roundtables, consortiums, or a task force. Five counties report that their DVCCs are sanctioned by County Boards of Supervisors. This official recognition is particularly important because it demonstrates the leadership and commitment of elected officials to create effective policy and program responses to domestic violence.

There is some variation in the organizational development of county DVCC. Six of the 12 counties with DVCCs have conducted local domestic violence prevalence surveys, and two are in the process of conducting a survey. All agree that these surveys are very useful. Findings from the surveys allow counties to assess the county's services for domestic violence victims and batterers. Seven counties of the 12 with DVCC have indicated that they have developed domestic violence-related protocols among participating agencies to follow. The protocol serves as a guideline for agencies to follow and to ensure services are complying with requirements.

DVCCs provide a forum for the community and the different agencies to come together to develop policies and objectives in response to domestic violence issues. Participating agencies often develop a better understanding of their respective roles and the needs of different departments and their clients. Better communication opens opportunities for agencies to explore collaborative efforts, such as cross training, and facilitates applying for grant funding and pursuing other opportunities to improve services and law enforcement.

STRATEGIC PLANS

The Department of Health Services has funded 31 counties and two cities to develop strategic plans, and provided seven counties with grants to implement the recommendations of their strategic plans. (See Appendix III for a complete list). The Department is in the process of evaluating the strategic plans developed by those counties. A preliminary analysis suggests that there are common issues. These issues include fragmentation of services, incompatible databases and data sources, uneven prevention efforts, and insufficiently trained and/or inadequate staff devoted to the projects.

The process of developing a strategic plan requires counties to bring together different providers and to undertake a needs assessment. This process is important because it allows counties to identify gaps in services, and to develop agreements among service providers on how to address those gaps in order to provide effective preventive and enforcement efforts. In some counties, the strategic plans have been developed by coordinating bodies. In other counties, different departments have developed internal initiatives, but there is no countywide strategic plan to bring together these initiatives. Counties report that insufficient funding is the primary reason that a countywide strategic

plan to address domestic violence has not been developed. Those counties that have been able to conduct a prevalence study and a needs assessment and develop a strategic plan have used Department of Health Services funding (See Appendix III for a list of the counties and cities that received grants).

In some counties, the Board of Supervisors have requested that county government develop a strategic plan to address domestic violence. With this kind of leadership, the process generally takes between one and two years. In contrast it is difficult for individual agencies and community-based organizations to jointly organize to develop a proposal and apply for grant funding to develop a strategic plan. This process took five years in Santa Clara County.

- Counties report positive outcomes associated with the strategic planning process, including improved data collection and sharing between agencies.
- More collaboration between the different agencies, especially increased communication and networking.
- Increased attention to prevention efforts.
- Support to expand existing services.

Many counties have posted their strategic plans on their web sites and created new links between the District Attorney, the Attorney General Domestic Violence Unit, and the Domestic Violence Death Review Team.⁴

Judicial System

The Judicial Council of California is administering a Violence Against Women Education Project (VAWEP) to provide the courts with information, educational materials, and training on responding to domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

One effort includes developing and compiling useful information on domestic violence and sexual assault issues that relate specifically to California law.⁵ Eighteen training workshops on issues related to domestic violence have been presented at the annual Family Violence and Courts Conference. Some of the topics covered include domestic violence and immigration, what works in domestic violence courts, and the enforceability of restraining orders.

A December 2001 hearing by an Assembly Select Committee on Domestic Violence raised various problems with domestic violence courts. A recommendation was made to develop a standardized system of “best practices.” AB 1909, Chapter 192, Statutes of 2002 (by Assemblywoman Rebecca Cohn) created a demonstration project in San Diego and Santa Clara counties to identify best practices in civil, juvenile and criminal domestic violence court cases. Although funding was not included in the bill, Santa Clara and San Diego counties are already very active and in the forefront of innovative practices. AB 1909 requires Superior Courts participating in the demonstration project to report their findings and recommendations to the Judicial Council and the Legislature by May 1,

2004. The Judicial Council is charged with making its recommendations available to any court or county. When we spoke to the Judicial Council staff in July, they had not yet assigned staff to this project.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS

Ten of the 32 counties responding to the survey reported that they had Domestic Violence Courts. Of these, only four counties reported that their Domestic Violence Courts have developed protocols with other county agencies. Domestic Violence Courts in two counties have a dedicated case manager that serves the court. This is important because a case manager coordinates services for the victim and schedules the court calendar to ensure that related family cases are considered by the court when hearing domestic violence-related charges.

The purpose of the Domestic Violence Courts is to ensure victim safety and batterer accountability. The major distinguishing features are: (1) specialized case assignment, (2) screening for related cases in other courts to bring them together if possible, (3) dedicated intake units and case processing (calendar), (4) victim services, and (5) monitoring services provided to the victim.

In some counties courts assign all their domestic violence cases to one judicial officer, while others reserve one day a week for hearings on domestic violence cases conducted by judges who handle mixed caseloads. In some counties, civil and criminal domestic violence matters are combined and judicial officers with special training in family violence hear the cases.⁶

Defendants with domestic violence charges typically appear before the Domestic Violence Court for hearings and disposition of all related cases. If they plead guilty or no contest to first time domestic violence charges, they may be sentenced and referred to a 52-week community batterer's intervention program. They return to court at least three times during that time period for the court to hear progress reports from the treatment program and probation.⁷

FAMILY COURT

Seventeen of the 32 counties responding to the survey have Family Courts. Most Family Courts hear requests for restraining orders filed by domestic violence victims, and determine the safety of children involved in custodial disputes in situations where violence has occurred. In six of the counties, the courts have entered into protocols with other county and community agencies involved with domestic violence programs. Comments from respondents suggest that the severity of the abuse, and its impact on kids, are taken into account when custody and visitation decisions are made. Comments also assert that there is inconsistency among judges as to the length of restraining orders, and that an abusive parent should be charged with child abuse for perpetuating violence in front of a child.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROBATION

Twenty-five of the 32 responding counties indicate that their law enforcement agencies have developed domestic violence protocols with other county or community-based agencies. However, only 16 counties provided copies of the protocols, despite multiple requests. Four of the counties have created special teams of law enforcement and county personnel that respond to calls of domestic violence.

Most law enforcement agencies have created referral handbooks or pamphlets for victims that list community-based organizations or victim-witness services. Probation departments in six counties have created written protocols or referral handbooks to respond to domestic violence cases. Probation departments are also responsible for certifying all batterer intervention programs, as required by state law (*Penal Code section 1203.97-98*).

Few evaluations have been conducted to assess the success or failure of court-ordered domestic violence intervention programs. One study conducted by San Jose State University students examined the variables associated with success or failure in a court-ordered domestic violence treatment program. They found that of the 800 + people in the treatment program, almost 63.8 percent had been charged with a misdemeanor. Twenty-four percent had used a weapon. Participants had been sentenced to an average of 34.8 months probation. However, almost half (47.6 percent) had violated probation.⁸ Those who completed the program had certain characteristics: they had less prominent criminal careers, they were older when first convicted of a crime, and they averaged fewer prior felony convictions. Those completing the program had been in their current jobs for 32.4 months on the average. For those who dropped out, the comparable figure was 16.4 months. Over half (53.4 percent) of those finishing the program had graduated from high school, compared to 41.9 percent of the individuals who dropped out. Participants who dropped out were more likely to commit new incidents of domestic violence by a 3:1 ratio. Success or failure in the program made a difference in committing other offenses. For example, about 7.1 percent of those in the completed group committed other offenses during a 12-month follow-up period, compared to 22.1 percent of the dropouts.⁹

In five counties, the probation departments have developed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with other county or community-based agencies to monitor batterers' compliance with court orders and/or victims' enrollment in service programs.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW TEAMS

SB 1230 (Chapter 710, Statutes of 1995) by Senator Solis authorized counties to establish interagency domestic violence death review teams. The Department of Justice was required to develop a protocol for the development and implementation of the death review teams, and has done so. The Attorney General's Office, published the Domestic Violence Death Review Team Protocol in 2000 and distributed it statewide.

Eighteen of the 32 counties report having created domestic violence death review teams. However according to the Attorney General's Office and the California Department of Health Services, 25 counties have Domestic Violence Death Review Teams. The lack of a complete response to this question suggests the degree to which information is compartmentalized in many counties.

Death review teams are responsible for thoroughly examining intimate partner-related homicides, finding solutions to fill any gaps in the system, improving data collection and recommending ways to prevent future tragedies.¹⁰ According to one county, an important result of death review efforts is the development of prevention and intervention strategies and policy recommendations that can help counties to reduce or prevent future domestic violence-related fatalities. Some of the risk factors identified by death review teams include:

- Escalation of abuse prior to the victim's homicide,
- Threats by the perpetrator to kill the victim,
- Temporary Restraining Order violations,
- Law enforcement called out on previous domestic violence incidents with this couple,
- Perpetrator's access to firearms, and
- Victim leaving the relationship.

VICTIM-WITNESS PROGRAMS/CENTERS

All 32 counties that responded to the CRB survey have a Victim-Witness program which focuses on helping domestic violence victims and families. According to OCJP, all 58 counties have a Victim Witness Program. Victim-Witness programs are housed in three types of agencies: county and city district attorney offices, probation departments, or community-based organizations.

National research suggests that victim service programs should work closely with law enforcement agencies and the courts, as well as with relevant community agencies, to address violence against women. When agencies work together, women find their services more accessible and useful. Working together can take many forms and can vary in intensity from informal communication between staff members of agencies to institutionalized written protocols for interagency cooperation.¹¹

II. DETAILED CRB SURVEY FINDINGS FROM SEVEN REPRESENTATIVE COUNTIES

This section summarizes California Research Bureau (CRB) survey findings from seven selected counties. These counties are located in different parts of the state and include both urban and rural areas. All have created a coordinating body or a Domestic Violence Coordinating Council. Table 2 presents the major institutional partners in each county's domestic violence response effort.

Table 2 Summary of Seven Counties Responses to CRB Domestic Violence Survey, 2003					
County	DV Council	DV Courts	Family Court	Law Enforcement Protocols	Victim Witness Centers
Alameda	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Humboldt	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Merced	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Diego	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Santa Clara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Santa Cruz	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Solano	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Prepared by the California State Library, California Research Bureau					

The following discussion provides detailed tables summarizing each of these counties' responses to the CRB survey and highlights key county activities.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Table 3
Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Alameda County)

Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Bonita Vinson and Shelia Mitchell, Alameda County Probation Dept.
2	Phone/E-Mail	510-268-2660/ 510-268-7039
3	Domestic Violence Council	Alameda County DV Collaborative. The Bay Area Domestic Violence Roundtable is also a coordinating body. The Roundtable oversees batterers' treatment programs for the Alameda County Probation Department.
4	Participating Agencies	Alameda Probation Dept. is the lead local agency. Members are representatives of the County Superior Courts, Sheriff, City Police, Dept. of Health and Human Services-Maternal & Children's Health, Child Protective Services, Batterer & Treatment Contractors, and District Attorneys.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, probation department protocols.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, probation department protocols.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No comments provided.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No comments provided.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	None provided.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Alameda County)		
14	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.
<i>Family Court</i>		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes, Alameda County with a grant from the state has developed a Unified Family and Children's Court. The core planning team is composed of the same reps as the DV Roundtable.
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No, but they organized themselves to operate like one.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Very effective so far.
<i>Law Enforcement</i>		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Oakland Police Department (OPD) has a Coordinated Enforcement Response Team (CERT) that addresses all DV arrests (Oakland had the highest incidence of DV per capita in the state in 2000). CERT partners with the DV roundtable members. The OPD Intervention Unit is responsible for DV polices and procedures. The Family Violence Law Center in Oakland coordinates services and programs for the abused and batterers. The Alameda Probation Department is the lead agency for batter accountability and program monitoring of agencies that work with victims and batterers.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, Oakland Coordinated Enforcement Response Team.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	None provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Alameda Probation Dept. is the lead agency for abuser accountability and program monitoring of agencies that work with abused and batterers.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Alameda County)		
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	According to Probation Department "Good."
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service Center?	Yes, but comments provided.
29	Does VW Center Have a DV Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Alameda County Probation Department Memorandum regarding Domestic Violence Resource Information. December 10, 2002.

Batterers' Treatment Provider Site Visit Certification Report. Undated and no author.

Susan Hanks, Ph.D. *Unified Courts for Families Concept Summary: Update and Report to Stakeholders County wide Video Conference Meeting.* Superior Court of Alameda County Families and Children's Bureau. December 9, 2002.

Alameda County Probation Department Comprehensive Response to Domestic and Family Violence. January 2001.

Coordinated Enforcement Response Team. Undated and no author.

FOLLOW-UP TELEPHONE SURVEY

We asked the Chairperson of the county domestic violence councils the following question in a telephone interview: "What can your county do to address domestic violence issues in your community?"

The following are some of the responses for Alameda County.

- Integrate services for batterers and for victims,
- Find out what is behind domestic violence,
- Develop a countywide strategic plan to address domestic violence,
- Ensure that the domestic violence programs in the county work collaboratively,

- Work with physicians to ensure that they provide domestic violence patients counseling referrals (although physicians are currently required to provide referrals, they often do not),
- Educate the community about domestic violence issues and community services,
- Link services and programs to make it easier for the victim, ideally with a one-stop center, and provide funding to ensure this takes place,
- Streamline services so that victims do not suffer from the bureaucracy taking too long to process claims. For example, victims are often refused counseling because it currently takes the State Victim Compensation Program over a year to pay counselors, and
- Collect county wide standardized data. County departments currently collect data independent of each other and may use different definitions of domestic violence-related terms.

COORDINATING BODY

The Alameda County Domestic Violence Collaborative is the coordinating body for the county. The Collaborative was established in September 2000, and meets monthly to address service gaps for family violence clients. The Collaborative has struggled since its inception. According to the Chair of the Collaborative, it took months to convince providers of the benefits of forming a collaborative, and almost two years to reach agreement that there was some benefit in gathering and sharing family violence data. Some of the data collected includes child abuse data, child death reports, domestic violence data, and school violence data.

The person who spearheaded the creation of the Collaborative has changed assignments and, according to our telephone survey, the Collaborative's continued existence is in question. We find that staff turnover is often high, and responsibility for domestic violence functions is often added onto an existing position with an already full workload.

Survey responses suggest that the DV Collaborative is not as effective as it could be. Information is fragmented. Departments are often unfamiliar with the domestic violence programs in the other county and city departments. Survey respondents attached a document titled "Coordinated Enforcement Response Team Project," but did not know who had prepared the document or whether the proposed project was being implemented. After at least a dozen calls to various persons in different departments, it appears that the document was a proposal that was never implemented.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT & FAMILY COURT

Alameda County does not have a Domestic Violence Court, but does have a Family Court. However, the county is participating in a court pilot project to employ a case management team approach. Cases involving parties in civil family violence cases heard in courts in Fremont, Hayward, and Oakland will be combined with related juvenile,

family law, probate, or criminal (domestic violence) cases involving the same party or members of that party's immediate family.

The One-Family/One Case Management Team concept involves assigning a case manager as a single point of contact to coordinate the flow of information internally (e.g. reports to judicial officers, referrals to court-based resources such as Mediators or Family Law Facilitators) and to serve as the single point of contact for external entities. The case manager's role will be: (1) to provide information which will facilitate the involved family's ability to "navigate" the complexities of the court system; and (2) to facilitate judicial decision-making and the Court's overall ability to manage cross-over cases efficiently and effectively (thereby reducing duplication of services, and avoiding conflicting orders and other problems caused by lack of knowledge about related cases).

The pilot project is funded by a \$55,000 planning grant awarded to the Alameda County Superior Court by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The grant provides both resources and technical assistance to assist courts to plan to unify and/or improve the coordination of family, juvenile, and related court proceedings.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Oakland had the highest incidence of domestic violence per capita in the state in 2000. In response, the Oakland Police Department created a Coordinated Enforcement Response Team (CERT) for all domestic violence arrests. The purpose of CERT is to improve the response to victims of domestic violence by meeting their immediate needs and to investigate and respond to the facts of the case. CERT partners with the Domestic Violence Roundtable members and the Oakland Police Department Intervention Unit, and is responsible for DV policies and procedures.

The Family Violence Law Center coordinates Oakland's services and programs for the abused and batterers. These include advocacy services for victims of domestic violence and their children, including counseling, assisting in obtaining temporary restraining orders, and facilitating personal contact with police investigators who specialize in domestic violence, child and elderly abuse, and stalking.

Alameda Probation Department is the lead agency for abuser accountability and monitors programs that work with victims and batterers.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Humboldt County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Bill Rodstrom
2	Phone/E-Mail	707-268-2561
3	Domestic Violence Council	Humboldt County DV Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	102 different agencies, including: District Attorney's Office, Humboldt County Superior Court, Humboldt County Sheriff's Dept., Humboldt County Probation Department, Fortuna Police Department, Arcata Police Dept., Eureka Police Department, D.A. Victim-Witness Assistance, Karuk Tribe of California, North Coast Rape Crisis Team, Office of the Tribal Attorney, St. Joseph Hospital, Social Work Department, Family Court Assistance Svcs., Humboldt Women for Shelter, United Indian Health Services, Yurok Tribe, Blue Lake Police Department, Humboldt County Family Court, Maternal, Child, & Adolescent Health, Ferndale Police Department, Humboldt County Correctional Facility, Humboldt County Mental Health Branch, Rio Dell Police Department, D.A. Victim-Witness Program, Child Welfare Services, Partner Alternatives Violence Endeavor, Dept. Of Corrections, Eureka Parole Unit, Hoopa Valley Tribal Police, California Highway Patrol, Humboldt County Children and Families Commission, Social Services Branch, Healthy Start Coordinators, Humboldt County Family Court, County of Humboldt Board of Supervisors and others.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, attached.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, attached.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Humboldt County)		
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	\$20,000 for Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council from childbirth licenses fees.
<i>DV Court</i>		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
<i>Family Court</i>		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	"The Family Court Commissioner is... trying to facilitate a good process but has little funding to do so."
<i>Law Enforcement</i>		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes-attached.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No information provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	None provided.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	The Eureka Police Department and Arcata Police Department are excellent. The Sheriff's deputies are arresting more women than the state average.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Humboldt County)		
<i>Victim Witness Centers</i>		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers.	Humboldt County believes that they do an excellent job with limited resources.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FROM HUMBOLDT COUNTY:

Humboldt County District Attorney's Domestic Violence Project. *Children of Domestic Violence: Improving the Interagency Response for Domestic Violence Cases with Children Living at Home and Recommendations of the Humboldt County Interagency Domestic Violence Task Force*. District Attorney's Domestic Violence Project, February 2003.

California Department of Health Services Maternal and Child Health Branch Domestic Violence Section. *Prevention Progress Report Project Narrative*. 2002.

Domestic Violence Protocol Task Force. *Model Humboldt County Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Protocol*. Humboldt County Interagency Domestic Violence Protocol Task Force. August 1999.

Humboldt Women for Shelter. *Humboldt Women for Shelter Program Report to the Department of Health Services and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning*. January 23, 2003.

FOLLOW-UP TELEPHONE SURVEY

We asked a follow-up question by a telephone interview: "What can your county do to address domestic violence issues in your community?" The following are some of the responses provided by Humboldt County:

- Change society's beliefs and attitudes about domestic violence.
- Build stronger relationships between Child Welfare Services and law enforcement agencies.
- Support for teen violence programs.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL

The Humboldt County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council (HCDVCC) has nine active committees and meets monthly. The Council's mission is to strengthen the activities of its Humboldt County family violence community partners.

In 1997, The County Public Health Agency and Humboldt Women for Shelter held 12 community meetings to discuss applying for the Department of Health Services' Battered Women Shelter program. In the process many Humboldt County agencies, community organizations, and individuals involved in different aspects of domestic violence were invited to attend and participate in focus discussion groups to identify needs in the county and develop potential interventions.

In 1999, a HCDVCC strategic planning committee met to establish goals for the next three years. In September 2001, an ad hoc committee was created to conduct a new family violence/domestic violence prevention strategic plan for Humboldt County. The resulting Domestic Violence Prevention Program "has brought a county wide community based integrated approach to domestic violence prevention."¹² The California Department of Health Services (Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Grants Program) funded the creation of the first Family Violence Prevention Strategic Plan in Humboldt County. The plan includes: child abuse, sexual assault, elder abuse, and animal abuse as well as domestic violence.

The DV Coordinating Council conducts monthly planning and informational meetings. It supports domestic violence programs by promoting activities and events, co-sponsoring and presenting at trainings and workshops, and engaging in an ongoing strategic planning process. The Prevention Committee of the Council also meets monthly to ensure ongoing program activity coordination, and to plan for staff training and cross-training (especially for domestic violence prevention, cultural competency, and related issues) to improve the skills of members, providers, and other community representatives. The Prevention Committee provides one or two annual community-wide/provider training sessions, and sponsors special events.

Survey respondents indicate that the county has made progress in responding to domestic violence. As an example, the newly elected Humboldt County District Attorney has become involved, speaking on behalf of domestic violence prevention to high school students and civic organizations. This has resulted in three new schools joining in the collaboration. As a result, the number of high school girls filing domestic violence in the household reports has increased. These girls were referred to County Mental Health programs for family counseling and for evaluations of serious mental health issues such as anorexia, depression and suicide. The referrals have resulted in many young women receiving needed services.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY COURT

Humboldt County reported a Family Court but not a Domestic Violence Court. The County has created a pilot project to improve the interagency response for domestic violence cases with children living at home. The Interagency Domestic Violence Protocol Task Force was funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Violence Against Women Grants Act (VAWA). The goal is to improve collaboration between victim advocates, Child Welfare Services and the Family Division of the Civil Court. The Task Force identified the following issues and introduced recommendations to address the issues.

Issue # 1: There is strong evidence suggesting that witnessing violence at an early age has life-long health and social consequences, including engaging in violent or anti-social behavior later in life.

Recommendation: Develop and implement clear policies and procedures for intervening in domestic violence cases with children to protect both the mother and the children to break the cycle of violence.

Recommendation: Develop an interagency data standardization team to track domestic violence cases in all county agencies, e.g., the number of victims receiving county services.

Issue # 2: There is a need for consistent screening for domestic violence when investigating allegations of child abuse or neglect.

Recommendation: The Interagency Domestic Violence Task Force proposes to make recommendations to Child Welfare Services (CWS) about its response to domestic violence cases.

Issue # 3: There is a need for ongoing training of social workers to improve screening for domestic violence.

Recommendation: Continue to conduct periodic domestic violence training, using U.C. Davis and local trainers until all social workers at CWS have completed the Advanced Program in Family Violence.

Issue # 4: Victims of domestic violence may petition the Family Court for divorce and be required to participate in custody hearings. There can be a safety problem if victims are required to participate in joint mediation with their abusers, or if mediation meetings are scheduled at the same time in the courthouse.

Recommendation: Family Court personnel should ask and inform all individuals who are required to participate in mediation of their rights if domestic violence is an issue.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law Enforcement Protocol: Humboldt County has developed and adopted a county law enforcement domestic violence protocol. This protocol was developed by the Humboldt County Interagency Domestic Violence Protocol Task Force in August of 1999. It began as a project of the Humboldt County District Attorney's Office, and was funded by the federal Office of Justice Programs, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The goal is to encourage arrests for domestic violence through widespread collaboration between law enforcement agencies and victim advocacy groups. Humboldt County relied on protocols created by the City Attorney of San Diego, the Santa Clara Police Chiefs Association, and the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office as a guide to develop its domestic violence protocols and guidelines.

VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE CENTERS

Humboldt County has a victim witness center, but no information was provided about it in response to the survey or follow-up inquiries.

MERCED COUNTY

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Merced County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Diana Almanza
2	Phone/E-Mail	209-725-7900
3	Domestic Violence Council	Round Table and DV Council (Family Violence Coalition).
4	Participating Agencies	List not provided.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Strategic Plan.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Average
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	N/A
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Merced County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	None provided.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	None provided.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	None provided.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	None provided.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	None provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	None provided.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response provided.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No comments provided.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No comments provided.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FROM MERCED COUNTY:

City of Atwater Police Department Domestic Violence Standard Operating Procedure Manual (2000).

Merced Police Department (Domestic Violence Manual, March 2001).

Merced County Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategic Plan.

Merced County Sheriff Coroner Response to Domestic Violence Policy. (A report that establishes standards and guidelines for dealing with domestic violence cases).

Livingston Police Department Policy for Handling Domestic Violence Cases, August 2001.

FOLLOW-UP TELEPHONE SURVEY

We asked respondents “What can Merced County do to reduce domestic violence incidents?” The following responses are grouped by topical area.

Merced County needs:

Law Enforcement

- A systemized program for the entry of restraining orders into an existing computerized tracking system,
- Training for police personnel, and
- Additional funding to support the investigation process resulting from restraining orders.

Judicial and Criminal Justice

- Additional funding is needed to add specialized probation officers and support staff for the District Attorney’s Office.
- Increased communication is necessary between the Family Law Court and the Criminal Law Court.

Services Needed for Victims and Perpetrators and their Families

- Affordable medical care for children involved in family/domestic violence, including needed health care.
- Affordable and culturally appropriate individual and group counseling.
- Emergency and long-term housing, including foster homes and high quality daycare.
- A media campaign to promote available local services such as parenting classes, anger management classes, and services for victims.

Prevention

- A media campaign to increase awareness and improve reporting of family violence.

- Domestic violence education and prevention programs for preschool through middle school children.
- Parenting and pregnant teen domestic violence education programs.
- Affordable and culturally appropriate family counseling.
- A local resource/protocol guide that could be used by the general community and local professionals. The guide would contain: local resources for assistance with domestic/family violence; how and where to report suspected family/domestic violence; hints and tips about danger signs in relationships; and where to go for help if you are in danger.
- Education about domestic violence in the workplace.
- Education for the clergy about family violence issues so that they can provide counseling to their parishioners and, if appropriate, refer them to services.

Over-arching needs

- On-going training for professionals and non-professionals who work with family violence issues.
- Increased staffing for public agencies and non-profit service providers.
- Better coordination of services.

THE FAMILY VIOLENCE COALITION

The County of Merced Family Violence Coalition, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors has developed a strategic plan that involves the community in long-range efforts to create a “no tolerance for violence” community.

The California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control (EPIC) Branch, funded the county Public Health Department to facilitate a local Family Violence Prevention Coalition, conduct a local community needs assessment, and to conduct and market a strategic planning process to create a comprehensive community response to family violence. The process was intended to engage the community in describing local family violence, to develop clear and time-limited goals/objectives and to promote a community response.¹³

A survey of the community’s knowledge, attitudes and beliefs regarding domestic violence provided valuable information about the factors contributing to family violence in Merced County. (Ranked from the highest contributing factor to the lowest).

- Drug/alcohol abuse,
- Violence is learned by children watching their parents’ behavior,
- Enforcing control over the family,
- Not enough money, and
- Violence learned from peers, for example a gang.

Survey responses on “what can be done to prevent family violence” provided the following responses in order of priority.

- Provide culturally and language appropriate parenting classes.
- Provide culturally and language appropriate counseling for children who witness family violence.
- Promote television ads and shows with non-violent role models.
- Promote mentor programs like Big Brother/Big Sister.
- Provide general public awareness campaigns.

Based on the issues identified in the survey, the Family Violence Coalition identified what was already working well locally, and what is needed. Four broad areas of need were identified: law enforcement, judicial and criminal justice, services for victims and perpetrators, and prevention. Recommendations in these areas include

- Develop a better understanding of family violence.
- Conduct cross training among staff of all agencies involved with family violence so they better understand each agency’s role in response to family violence.
- Develop a uniform data-gathering/surveillance system for Merced County.
- Train emergency department personnel, including physicians and nurses about domestic violence/abuse cases and evidence collection.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT & FAMILY COURT

Merced County does not have a Domestic Violence Court, but does have a Family Court. No other information was provided regarding the Courts.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Every law enforcement agency in the state is required pursuant to *Penal Code section 13701*, to develop, adopt, and implement written policies and standards for officers’ responses to domestic violence. This requirement is typically addressed in the protocols. These policies are intended to assist law enforcement in handling an incident of domestic violence from the initial call through prosecution. The Merced County Sheriff, the Livingston Police Department, the City of Atwater, and the Merced Police Department all provided copies of domestic violence protocols.

In 1999, Merced County created a Domestic Violence Response Team (DVRT), a collaborative effort led by the District Attorney’s office. The goal is for a coordinated crisis response to victims of domestic violence and to lay the foundation for the successful prosecution of abusers. A second primary objective was to develop and implement a Law Enforcement Domestic Violence Protocol required by *Penal Code section 13701*.

VICTIM WITNESS SERVICE CENTER

Merced County has a Victim Witness Service Center, but no information was provided about it.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	San Diego Family Justice Center, 619-533-6010 and Kevin Bradshaw USN-Family Advocate 619/556-9675
2	Phone/E-Mail	gstrack@sandiego.gov
3	Domestic Violence Council	San Diego DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	<p><i>Government Services:</i> County of San Diego, Departments of Health and Human Services, Children's Services, CPS, Aging and Independence Services (AIS), Adult and Children's Mental Health, Office of Violence Prevention, etc.).</p> <p><i>Law Enforcement:</i> County of San Diego Sheriff, County of San Diego District Attorney's Office, San Diego City Attorney's Office (including the San Diego Family Justice Center), San Diego Police Dept., U.S Border Patrol.</p> <p><i>Legal:</i> Volunteer lawyers program for victims.</p> <p><i>Medical:</i> Medical providers, mental health practitioners, and children's hospital.</p> <p><i>Community-based Organizations:</i> including Center for Community Solutions, YWCA, Women's Resource Center, Libre-the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center, Workforce Partnership, Jewish Family Services, Rancho Coastal Humane Society, Animal Safe House Program.</p> <p><i>Faith Communities:</i> The Pacific Beach United Methodist Church and Metro Urban Ministries, U.S. Navy Chaplains, Catholic Diocese of San Diego.</p> <p><i>Military:</i> U.S. Navy Family Services (serving Marines and Navy).</p> <p><i>County Schools and City Schools:</i> San Diego State University, UCSD.</p>
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	Yes, \$25,000. In addition, the Office of Violence Prevention provides .5 FTE staff, supplies and in-kind support.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, but not provided.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, but no report provided.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with the County of San Diego Health & Human Services Agency Office of Violence Prevention, Probation Department, San Diego City Attorney's Office, Center for Community Solutions. MOU's will be forwarded. <i>Note: never received.</i>
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	<p><i>Adult Protective Services:</i> 800# reporting line for abuse; provides respite for caregivers, short-term case management, wellness education/coping skills, temporary shelter funds, and assistance with Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO).</p> <p><i>Adult Mental Health Services:</i> Community outreach, support groups, Access and crisis 24-hour hotline, anger management classes, psychotherapy, and county mental health programs.</p> <p><i>Alcohol and Drug Services:</i> Screening of CalWorks enrollees for Alcohol & Other Drugs (AOD) and DV; Referrals to DV shelters. CalWorks: Office of Violence Prevention collaborates with UCSD to provide DV education for staff.</p> <p><i>Children's Mental Health Services:</i> Juvenile Forensic Services provides therapeutic services focusing on protective issues, including exposure to DV.</p> <p><i>Children's Services:</i> Oversees the CPS 800# 24-hr child abuse line; a member of the multidisciplinary county DV Response Team: minor parent services; independent living skills; repeat offender program; family unity meetings; foster youth mentor program; Family Preservation Program.</p> <p><i>County Counsel:</i> Represents Child Protective Services in dependency proceedings.</p> <p><i>District Attorney's Office:</i> Victim Assistance Program prosecutes offenders.</p> <p><i>Emergency Medical Services:</i> Oversees the state medical mandated reporter database, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) coordinator.</p>

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(San Diego County)

11	Other DV Activities Funded? (Cont)	<p><i>Health & Human Services Agency (HHAS) Community Action Partnership (CAP):</i> Oversees the critical hours after school program, which includes a component that educates youth on relationship violence and DV.</p> <p><i>Office of Violence Prevention:</i> Coordinates the County of San Diego DV Fatality Review Team and countywide DV Response Teams; Administrative and staff support for the San Diego Domestic Violence Council; Teen Relationship Violence Prevention Program Coordinator; Peer Abuse Prevention Program Coordinator.</p> <p><i>Parks and Recreation:</i> Girl Talk/Boy Talk-group and individual counseling for teens; Healthy Relationships Program for teens.</p> <p><i>Probation Department:</i> Monitoring and approval of all DV Batters Treatment Programs; manages the Sex Offender Management Council; Supervises DV perpetrators on probation; investigates all new DV crimes for the courts; Truancy Intervention Program (TIP) for youth; Day Treatment Centers.</p> <p><i>Public Defender's Office:</i> Represents batterers; juvenile dependency representation.</p> <p><i>Public Health Nursing:</i> Part of the multi-disciplinary County DV Response Teams; Options for Recovery for parenting women in treatment programs; Perinatal Care Network (PCN) for high-risk pregnancy and infants; Healthy Infant Program (HIP) for substance abusing moms and babies.</p> <p><i>Sheriff's Department:</i> Enforcement of DV laws, crime prevention services, Sex Offender Management Notification.</p> <p><i>Superior Court:</i> Monitoring and review of outcomes for DV batterers.</p>
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Not provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	Did not answer.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	Did not answer.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Not provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Very effective. Facilities currently do not allow for adequate separation of victims and batterers.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, but not provided.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Did not answer.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Did not answer.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes, the County of San Diego Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team is a partnership between the County of San Diego District Attorney's Office and the County Health & Human Services Agency's (HHSA) Office of Violence Prevention.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Very good.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes, but protocols were not provided.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL

The San Diego Domestic Violence Council (SDDVC) was formally established in 1989. Before that, members had met informally and even developed a protocol for prosecuting domestic violence cases. This protocol stimulated the development of a vertical prosecution unit in the City Attorney's Office, where a single prosecutor handled a domestic violence case throughout the process. In 1990, the District Attorney's office also created a vertical prosecution unit.

The San Diego DV Council is composed of over 200 members from agencies throughout the county that provide services to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, the medical community, social services agencies, law enforcement, prosecutors offices, judges, and the military. The Council has 12 subcommittees that cover a wide range of domestic violence issues, such as: law enforcement, shelter and support services, medical, legal action, child abuse/domestic violence collaboration, ethnic concerns, treatment and intervention, grants and data collection, education and prevention, and three geographical task forces.

The Council's goal is to have a community of healthy, violence-free relationships and families in San Diego County. The Council proposes to accomplish this goal by:

- Developing, promoting and enhancing creative prevention and effective intervention initiatives, which will reduce the amount of violence in intimate relationships.
- Bringing people together in coalitions and committees to build healthy families in San Diego.
- Sharing information about domestic violence with battered women and concerned friends and family through telephone advocacy and empowerment groups.
- Providing educational and training programs to people who work with battered women and children (police, doctors, teachers, and counselors).
- Studying and responding to local, state and federal government policies and legislation regarding domestic violence.

The SDDVC is very active in the community. Many of the council's members are actively involved in educating the community about domestic violence and developing new policies and procedures to improve the community's response to domestic violence. The council developed law enforcement protocols, medical protocols, and prosecution protocols, batterer intervention program standards, and a domestic violence-training

curriculum for teachers. The Council holds training conferences for professional organizations nation wide. It also published an information guide and established an information line on local domestic violence services. In addition, the Council launched a public awareness campaign including billboards and bus kiosk posters.

The Council's focus on training led by community agencies has also been an important part of the coordination effort. Training is conducted across agencies through relationships developed on the Council. The police department provides training on domestic violence to community organizations that may come into contact with offenders and victims. Shelter workers and victim advocates also provide training in the community, and educate law enforcement, prosecutors and probation officers, in addition to the larger community, on domestic violence.

Services Through One-Stop Center

The San Diego Family Justice Center is a place where victims of domestic violence can come to one location to receive a wide range of services. Victims can talk to an advocate, get a restraining order, plan for their safety, talk to a police officer, meet with a prosecutor, receive medical assistance, counsel with a chaplain, get help with transportation, and obtain nutrition or pregnancy counseling. The Center is considered one of the most comprehensive "one-stop" centers in the nation for victims of family violence and their children.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW TEAM

The San Diego Board of Supervisors established the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team (DVFRT) in October of 1966. The DVFRT membership consists of representatives from: community-based organizations, education, faith communities, health providers, justice system, military, medical examiner's office, municipal and county law enforcement, and treatment providers.

The Death Review team's goal is to prevent domestic violence fatalities in San Diego County: Through a retrospective case review process, the team develops prevention and intervention strategies and policy recommendations, to help communities craft and implement long-term solutions.¹⁴ San Diego used the lessons learned from the Santa Clara County Death Review Team.

The DVFRT believes that the death review process is vital in the prevention and intervention of domestic violence.¹⁵ For example, the DVFRT identified significant risk factors in the 37 cases (deaths cases) they reviewed during one year.

The risk factors identified by the team include:

- Escalation of abuse prior to the victim's homicide;
- Graphic threats by the perpetrator to kill the victim;
- Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) violations;

- Law enforcement called out on previous domestic violence incidents with this couple;
- Perpetrator's access to firearms; and,
- Victim leaving the relationship.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The San Diego Police Department has assigned detectives to work on-site at the Family Justice Center. At the Center, detectives investigate and respond to approximately 12,000 annual felony and/or misdemeanor incidents of domestic violence.

Specialized domestic violence units in the San Diego City Police and Sheriffs' Departments were formed prior to the establishment of the Family Justice Center. The specialized unit at the San Diego Police Department, for example, investigates all domestic violence cases where an arrest has been made. Those cases where no arrest has been made are followed-up by other law enforcement personnel and volunteers. Police notify all victims of their rights and give them resource and referral information.

District Attorney

The San Diego City Attorney has assigned the entire Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Unit to work on-site at the Family Justice Center.

The Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Unit of the City Attorney's Office (DV Unit) prosecutes all misdemeanor cases of domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, school attendance, statutory rape, teen relationship violence and stalking that occurs in the City of San Diego and Poway. The district attorney's office has adopted eight core objectives:

- Aggressively prosecute misdemeanor domestic violence cases in order to stop the violence;
- Provide early intervention at the misdemeanor level in order to prevent the escalation of offenders' behavior to felony level conduct;
- Shift the focus from victim responsibility for prosecution to a focus on offender accountability;
- Enhance victim safety by safety planning, strong victim advocacy and use of Mosaic 20 software (state-of-the-art technology to assess lethality);
- Continue to develop a multi-disciplinary, inter-agency response to family violence;
- Promote community awareness about domestic violence, elder abuse, child abuse, statutory rape and stalking cases;
- Hold batterers accountable by not dropping or reducing charges at the request of victims; and

- Review internal policies and procedures when a victim dies as a result of domestic violence to determine how we can make the criminal justice system work better.¹⁶

The police department's domestic violence unit sends all arrest reports for cases that will be tried as misdemeanors to the city attorney's office and those that will be prosecuted as felonies to the district attorney's office. Furthermore, a copy of the report also goes to the victim services staff.

The probation department interacts closely with the courts, the district attorney's office, the police, and batterer intervention service providers. They also have a contractual relationship with the San Diego County Children's Services Bureau for the Family Violence Project. The probation department handles only felony probation cases, and misdemeanor probation cases are the responsibility of the court. In most situations, the court clerk or court case manager will maintain a liaison with batterer treatment providers to ensure continuity. All offenders on probation, both felony and misdemeanor, are required to attend a 52-week batterer intervention program. When an offender does not attend the mandated weekly sessions the provider reports to the probation department.¹⁷

The probation department also works closely with the treatment and monitoring subcommittee of the SDDVC around certification of batterer intervention programs, and the probation department has representatives on the treatment committee. By state law, the probation department is responsible for certifying all batterer intervention programs to comply with court and probation department requirements.

Batterers Programs

There are a number of certified batterer intervention programs (those that meet the requirements of the court and probation department) throughout San Diego County. All are 52 weeks long, and hold weekly meetings. Some of the programs are provided by organizations that also provide services and shelter to victims, while others are provided by therapists in private practice. Offenders must pay for all sessions on a sliding fee basis; most pay \$25 for the initial screening interview and \$15 per session.

The chief probation officer has assigned one probation officer and an aide to work at the Family Justice Center and to provide assistance to the Domestic Violence Court. The probation officer assists the Domestic Violence Court by referring defendants to a domestic violence certified program, and by providing information regarding the defendant's compliance, such as alerting the court of any violations of court conditions or concerns expressed by the victim and/or the defendant.

Probation department programs and services include intervention programs to keep families together, rehabilitate juvenile offenders, and supervise adults and juveniles placed on probation by the court, and preventive activities in the community.

According to the survey respondents, having one judge handling domestic violence cases improves the follow-up once an offender is on probation. This is particularly true in misdemeanor cases where there is no probation officer and it is the court's responsibility to monitor probation. The standard sentence for a first misdemeanor domestic violence offense throughout most of San Diego County is three years probation and one year of treatment.¹⁸ When one judge follows the defendant through the court process and after sentencing, the offender is much more likely to comply with the terms of probation. The completion rate for the full year of treatment among these monitored offenders is 80 percent, compared to only 30 percent for other jurisdictions without monitoring programs.

Medical Protocols

A medical services protocol was developed in 1990, but only recently has the medical community become more involved. This resulted from the involvement of one Scripps Hospital emergency room pilot project developed and run by the Family Violence Prevention Fund of San Francisco. After their participation in the pilot program, the staff at Scripps Hospital trained medical providers throughout San Diego.

Prior to the training, many medical personnel were reluctant to report a domestic violence case to the police. Although medical personnel are required to report by law, they apparently felt that if they identified domestic violence, they would not have a place to refer the victim for assistance or could cause further harm to the victim if the batterer became aware.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Clara County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Lisa Strickland
2	Phone/E-Mail	650-940-7868
3	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Council?	Yes, in addition to the DV Council, we have a working group that works on national guidelines concerning cases where child maltreatment crosses with DV. The project group (The Greenbook Project) is federally funded.
4	Participating Agencies	Asian/American for Comm. Involvement, Comm. Solutions, DHHS family and child services, Next Door Solution to DV, San Jose Police Department, Santa Clara Sheriffs, Superior Court, support network for battered women and their children's housing, Santa Clara Probation, Santa Clara District Attorney, Legal Aid Society, Victim Witness Assistance Center, and Dependency Legal Services. County Admin Officer, Sheriff-Coroner, Police, District Attorney, Superior Court, Probation, Public Defender, County Office of Ed, and one representative from 16 different orgs including DHHS, human resource agencies, comm. hospitals and clinics, counseling and mediation services, and senior services.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, see website: http://www.growing.com/nonviolent/index/htm .
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, see website: http://www.growing.com/nonviolent/index/htm .
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No comment on effectiveness in survey form. In a follow-up telephone conversation, Santa Clara indicated that effectiveness is good.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Yes, Department of Health and Human Services and Probation.

**Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Santa Clara County)**

DV Court

12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Not provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	Yes
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.

Family Court

17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Yes
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No comments provided.

Law Enforcement

22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook	Yes
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Did not rate.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Clara County)		
<i>Victim Witness Centers</i>		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

Rolanda Pierre-Dixon. *Domestic Violence – Protocol, Santa Clara County*. Revised 1/24/02.

Santa Clara County Family Court Services Policy and Procedure Regarding Domestic Violence Issues: Introductory Guidelines and Principles (1-01-02). Santa Clara County Police Protocol (2002).

Police Chiefs' Association of Santa Clara County. *Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement 2002*. February 14, 2002.

Police Chiefs' Association of Santa Clara County. *Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement 2003*. March 13, 2003.

Santa Clara County Police Domestic Violence – handbook for victims.

Santa Clara County Probation Department. *Santa Clara County Probation Department Information and Referral Handbook*. Undated.

Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council Death Review Committee: Final Report January to December 31, 2001.

Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office—Domestic Violence Team Protocol-2002.

Yoko Baba, Sina Galaka, Lori Turk-Bicakci, and David Asquith. *Variables Associated with Success or Failure in a Court-Ordered Domestic Violence Treatment Program.*

Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council. *Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Protocol for Health Providers*. Revised September 2002.

Available on the Internet:

http://www.growing.com/nonviolent/council/pubs/dvc_intro.htm.

Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council. *Housing Opportunities for Survivors of Domestic Violence. Housing and Support Initiative Report*,

http://www.growing.com/nonviolent/council/pubs/hasi_rep.htm. *Standards for Batterers Programs and Certification.*

County of Santa Clara Domestic Violence Council. *Workplace Violence Prevention: A Guide for Employees*. October 1977.

County of Santa Clara Domestic Violence Council. *Workplace Violence Prevention: A Guide for Supervisors*. October 1977.

Santa Clara County Social Services Agency Department of Family and Children's Services Best Practice Guide.

Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council. By-Laws, available at: <http://www.growing.com/nonviolenc/council/dvc-comm.htm>.

Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council: A Brief Introduction.

Eighteen-Month Report: The Domestic Violence Council 1996-1997.

A Brief History of the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council.

Ordinance Code Relating to the Establishment of a Domestic Violence Council.

1991 - One Year Work plan of the Domestic Violence Council.

Domestic Violence Council Committees.

FOLLOW-UP TELEPHONE SURVEY

We asked the Chairperson of the county domestic violence councils the following question in a telephone interview: "What can your county do to address domestic violence issues in your community?" The following are some of the responses provided by Santa Clara County:

- Allocate additional resources, including specialized staff to address domestic violence issues.
- Make it easier for victims of domestic violence to access funds from the Victims Compensation Program.
- Develop and provide long-term housing for victims of domestic violence.
- Develop better coordination in the law enforcement and court system, including access to statewide databases.
- Increase community awareness and understanding of how to help reduce domestic violence.
- Develop a statewide campaign on domestic violence.
- Increase accountability of the different agencies involved in domestic violence services.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COUNCIL

In April 1991, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors established the Domestic Violence Council. This action followed the recommendation of a task force that found that domestic violence was a significant social and family problem in Santa Clara County. The task force concluded that although many departments and individuals were working on the problem, many significant problems, such as improving the coordination among all participants, lack of resources, gaps in services, and improving the cooperation of all involved, needed to be addressed to respond more effectively.

The Council defines its vision as creating a community free of domestic violence in all its forms.¹⁹ The mission of the Council is to “end domestic violence by developing a community that is safe, accountable, supportive, collaborative, empowering and inclusive of all members.”²⁰

The original goals of the Council were to:

- Examine ways in which agencies, departments and the courts in Santa Clara County respond to domestic violence and abuse in order to improve that response.
- Improve the cooperation and coordination among all the participants in the justice system who deal with domestic violence and abuse.
- Make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors, agencies, departments, the courts and others regarding improving the response to domestic violence and abuse.
- Examine and review legislation that relates to domestic violence and abuse and recommend appropriate action to the Board of Supervisor’s Legislative Committee.
- Encourage and promote public education regarding domestic violence and abuse.
- Address the recommendations of the report “Family Violence: Improving Court Practice,” by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
- Make recommendations regarding the implementation of the Auditor General’s report on the administration of the state’s Domestic Violence Diversion programs.
- Form task forces and committees to assist in planning and making policy, goal and priority recommendations, and engaging in other functions, as the Council deems necessary.
- Respond to related matters referred to the Council by the Board of Supervisors.
- Subject to the approval of the County Executive, to request county department, information, services, facilities and other assistance for the purpose of furthering the objectives of the Council.²¹

The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council has since revisited and revised its goals:

- The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council is committed to data collection, analysis and reporting. To this end, the Council will partner with the Public Health Department on the production of the Community Profile on Violence (CPOV), which will include a section on domestic violence.
- The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council is committed to the implementation and enhancement of Domestic Violence Courts countywide.

- The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council is committed to collaborating with other community groups and agencies with similar goals to influence policies, increase public knowledge, and leverage resources. Possible partners include but are not limited to: Santa Clara County Violence Prevention, Santa Clara County Child Abuse Council, The Greenbook Project of Santa Clara County, The City of San Jose's Domestic/Family Violence Advisory Board, Educational Institutions, faith communities.
- The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council is committed to identifying best practices and gaps in services and to advocating to the Board of Supervisors improvement of services to victims, batterers, children, families, and communities.
- The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council is committed to respecting and appreciating multiculturalism. The Council will strive to create and maintain a rich, diverse multicultural membership that reflects the communities it serves.²²

The Council originally had six working committees but eight more were added to address the changing and challenging needs of the community.²³ These committees include: executive committee, batterer's intervention, children's issues, community education, court systems, death review data, housing, medical, police – victim relations, victim/survivor advocacy, and workplace violence.

Accomplishments of the Council include:

- Developed Domestic Violence Medical and Probation Protocols.
- Published a comprehensive Domestic Violence Death Review report, which examined 51 domestic related homicide cases.
- Implemented a program to help protect victims of domestic violence by giving them emergency necklace pendants and transmitters to alert police in case of danger.
- Performed a comprehensive evaluation of the housing needs of victims of violence in the county.
- Collaborated with the District Attorney's Office and the Sheriff to file restraining orders by fax. Those orders are entered into a central repository at the Sheriff's Department, eliminating the need to serve them to all affected law enforcement agencies.
- Establish a specialized Domestic Violence Unit in the District Attorney's Office.
- Developed a countywide Domestic Violence Resource Card, published in three languages, for distribution to victims by law enforcement agencies.
- Sponsored a number of conferences.

The County Board of Supervisors has formally sanctioned this council and budgeted \$35,000 in FY 2001 and FY 2002 for its annual domestic violence conference. Due to budget cuts, there will be no annual domestic violence conference this year.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY COURTS

Santa Clara County has a Domestic Violence Court and a Family Court. Currently three judges are assigned to handle criminal domestic violence cases.

The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council Death Review Committee found that 11.7 percent and up to 41.6 percent of all domestic violence related deaths in the county occurred in relationships that started when the victim was underage. To address juvenile domestic violence, Santa Clara County set-up the specialized court to offer the best chance for safety, rehabilitation, and prevention. The court operates on the “principle that early intervention combining strict accountability with educational programs and victim services is the best way to prevent continued escalation of violent behavior into adulthood.”²⁴ The court implements this by holding offenders accountable for their actions and providing rehabilitative services. At the same time victims are given access through community resources and helped through the court process.

In 1999, Santa Clara was the first county in the nation to establish a Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence Court program. (San Francisco also has a Juvenile and Domestic Violence Court) specifically handling domestic violence cases. The Santa Clara Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence Court Program is a collaborative effort with agencies providing services to batterers and victims. The Court supervises approximately 125 cases. The County contends that having a specialized juvenile court devoted solely to domestic violence and family violence cases increases the consistency and appropriateness of court and agency responses to batterers and victims.²⁵

The County also has a working group associated with the implementation of national guidelines for cases in which child maltreatment is associated with domestic violence. This working group has been in operation for approximately four years. The “Greenbook Project,” has been funded by a federal government grant for five years, with the goal of helping communities to “improve coordination among courts and social service agencies to better serve families in need.”²⁶

The courts report that there is no fully integrated information system that enables communication across the different courts. This creates problems because there may be conflicting orders in two different courts. For example, an order may have been issued in juvenile court and another issued in adult court. Also the batterer may have similar charges in other counties, but because of the lack of a statewide integrated information system, it is not possible to tie these cases together and make the batterer fully accountable.

According to Santa Clara County, batterers who fail to complete court-ordered domestic violence treatment programs are in violation. However, due to fiscal constraints there is no system to follow-up and hold individuals who dropout accountable.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROTOCOLS

In 1993, the Police Chiefs' Association of Santa Clara County, at the request of the Police-Victim Relations Committee of the Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Council, formed a subcommittee to develop a countywide Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement.

The Santa Clara Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement "establishes standards for public safety call takers, dispatchers, first responders and investigators in handling domestic violence incidents."²⁷ The protocol seeks to interpret and apply statutory and case law relating to domestic violence incident response and investigation. Particular attention is given to protecting victims of domestic violence, including children and other members of the household, through enforcement of restraining orders, provision of medical care, and cooperation with support agencies to provide alternate shelter, relocation services, counseling and legal services.

The protocol covers definitions, common charges, 911 call-taker/dispatcher response, patrol officer response/investigation, follow-up investigation, enforcement of restraining orders, victim assistance, military suspects, law enforcement suspects, juvenile suspects, training, and domestic violence statutes.²⁸ Local agency training programs and materials supplement information provided in the protocol.

A HANDBOOK FOR VICTIMS OF POLICE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Santa Clara County is one of the few counties that has developed a handbook to provide assistance to spouses (victims) of police officers. This handbook addresses many of the obstacles confronting victims of officer-involved domestic violence. Some of the topics discussed include types of abuse, staying with or leaving your abuser, going to the police department for help, calling 911, going to a shelter, obtaining an order of protection (restraining order), batterer's intervention programs, couple's counseling, using the justice system, choosing an attorney, filing for divorce, and custody and visitation issues.²⁹

The national nonprofit agency Life Span provides domestic violence counseling, criminal court advocacy, legal representation, immigration services, hospital advocacy, public education, and systemic policy work.

Life Span's director of counseling, Diane Wetendorf, has created a program to provide specialized counseling, advocacy, and legal services to meet the unique needs of these victims. The project is supported through a grant from the Illinois Criminal Justice

Information Authority. In less than three years, Life Span staff has provided services to over 130 victims of police officer domestic violence.

FAMILY VIOLENCE CENTER

The City of San Jose has established a Family Violence Center, a multi-agency effort to address family violence issues. The Center is staffed by representatives of the District Attorney's Office, Adult Probation, Child Protective Services, Police Department, and a Victim Advocate from Next Door Solutions to Domestic Violence. This cooperative effort provides all the support services available to victims of family violence in a safe and friendly environment. Some of the services include:

- Advocacy for victims of domestic violence and their children, including counseling.
- Assist in obtaining temporary restraining orders.
- Personal contact with police investigators who specialize in the areas of domestic violence, child and elderly abuse, and stalking.
- Personal contact with attorneys in the District Attorney's Office.
- Personal contact with social workers from the Department of Family and Children's Services.

The Family Violence Center has three primary sections: domestic violence, threat management, and child/elder abuse.

- *The domestic violence section* investigates incidents of abuse committed against an adult or a fully emancipated minor who is the spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or a person with whom the suspect has had, or is having, a child or has had a dating/engagement relationship.
- *The threat management section* investigates violations of domestic violence restraining orders, stalking, and threats of terror. This section also addresses issues of workplace violence.
- *The child/elder abuse section* investigates neglect, and physical and emotional abuse. Child protective services works to ensure the safety of children, and provision of in-home services. Adult protective services provide similar services to the elderly and dependant victims.³⁰

VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE CENTERS

Santa Clara County has a Victim Witness Assistance Center to assist victims of violent crimes. A victim of a violent crime is entitled to reimbursement for medical expenses, lost wages, and counseling for both the victim and her children. The Center provides:

- Emergency services, including food, shelter, clothing and transportation,
- Follow-up care, including counseling,

- Someone to go to court with the victim, and
- Restitution.

Santa Clara County has identified some problems with its Victim Witness Assistance Program. Notably, they are unable to get reimbursement for counseling services within a reasonable time. In addition, various organizations are frustrated as new state rules surface without adequate notice. For example, victims are now being told that they need a letter from law enforcement to get relocation funds.

DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Santa Clara County Death Review Committee was created in October 1994 at the request of the California Department of Justice. The Committee is charged with examining domestic violence-related deaths and using the knowledge gathered to propose system-wide changes. The Death Review Committee had to confront the issue of confidentiality at the outset, so that different agencies could share information about domestic violence related decedents. The solution eventually involved an agreement amongst the team members to only disclose data involving statistics and fact patterns and not individual victims and/or perpetrators. The team also had to decide which cases to review. It was determined that only homicides, homicide/suicides, suicides and accident cases were going to be reviewed.

The Santa Clara County Domestic Violence Death Review Committee produces a final report at the end of each calendar year. The 2001 annual report reviewed 17 domestic violence related-deaths. The following information about the 17 deaths is provided in the annual Death Review Committee report.

Ages: For all victims/perpetrators from 17 to 83 years old

- A. Homicide adult average age was 30 years old.
 1. Females average age was 35
 2. Males average age was 18
 3. Elder victim age 72 was not averaged in.
- B. Suicide average age 42 years old.
 1. Males average age 42
 2. Elder perpetrator age 83 was not averaged in.
- C. Three elder victims – 1 homicide, 1 suicide, 1 homicide/suicide
 1. Female age 72
 2. Male age 83
 3. Male age 67

- D. Two “blue suicides”^{*}
 1. Both males- average age 44

Race/Ethnicity

White: 10 (3 homicides, 4 suicides, 2 “blue suicides,” 1 accident)
 Asian: 4 (3 homicides, 1 suicide)
 African American: 2 (1 homicide/suicide combination)
 Hispanic: 1 (1 homicide)

Sex

Male: 11 (1 homicide, 8 suicides, 2 “blue suicides”)
 Female: 6 (2 homicides, 3 homicides/suicide combinations)

Substance Abuse

Male: 5 (3 alcohol, 2 drugs)

Children Present: # of cases

10 (1 homicide, 1 suicide, 1 homicide/suicide, 1 “blue suicide”)

Perpetrators Sex

17 male (3 homicides, 3 murder/suicides, 5 suicides, 2 “blue suicides,” 1 accidental death)

Manner of Death

11 guns (1 homicide, 3 homicide/suicides, 1 suicide, 2 “blue suicides,” average age males 45, females age 39) elder perp and victim 83 and 72 not average in.
 2 overdoses (2 suicides) males average age 30
 1 stabbing (1 homicide) male age 17
 1 arson (1 homicide) male age 18
 1 fall (1 suicide) male age 54
 1 accident death Male age 29

Separated/Divorced or pending either at time of death

11 (2 homicides, 2 homicide/suicide combinations, 3 suicides, 1 “blue suicide,” 1 accidental death)

^{*} “Blue Suicides” are situations where the perpetrator refuses to put down the weapon and is shot by police officers.

Prior Domestic Violence Contacts (police reports)

4 (1 homicide, 1 homicide/suicide, 1 “blue suicide,” 1 accidental death)

Educational level of perpetrators (including suicides)

6 High school
4 College

Educational level of perpetrators (including suicides)

3 High school
4 College

Occupations of those who died

Social Worker	Physician
Computer Specialist	Self-Employed
Mechanic	Food Service Worker
Clerk	White-Collar Worker
Student	Unemployed
Housewife	Electrical Engineer
Retiree	

Occupations of murderers (homicide, homicide/suicide cases)

Clerk	Construction Worker
Retiree	White-Collar Worker

Types of relationships at time of death

5 marital relationships	3 dating/former dating
4 separated/divorced	2 relatives
3 former cohabitants	

Number of children left w/o one or both parents

19

Separated/Divorced or pending either at time of death

11

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Cruz County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Alan Hiromura
2	Phone/E-Mail	831-454-2100
3	Domestic Violence Council	Santa Cruz Domestic Violence Commission.
4	Participating Agencies	County Administrator, Sheriff, Probation Dept., Coroners, Health Services, Social Services, Community Members include hospitals and clinics, law firms, batterer treatment providers, counselors, senior service provides and women organizations.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Started to collect prevalence data on January 1, 2003.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	The DVC has three new committees: research and development/annual report, evaluation, and direct service providers. "By the end of the year, the DVC will be top notch."
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Yes- it funds DV apprehension, prosecution and apprehension in the DA office, Sheriffs and probation.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	None noted, but web site indicates that they do have a DV Court.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Cruz County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	The DV calendar is divided in the three courts. This makes it difficult for the DA, Public Defender and advocacy agencies to cover these cases. The DV calendar should be consolidated into one court.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	Yes
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	The Family Court is in the process of reviewing its calendar scheduling so it more effectively meets the needs of all participants in the process.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes, the Probation Dept has written <i>Intervention Program Standards</i> for batterers.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Law enforcement is increasing its effectiveness in addressing DV as evidence by the increasing number of incidents reported.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Cruz County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	The DA Victim Witness Assistance Center is an effective program.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY SANTA CRUZ COUNTY:

County of Santa Cruz. *Santa Cruz County Domestic Violence Commission Annual Report*. December 5, 2002.

Santa Cruz County. *Santa Cruz County Probation Department Domestic Violence Intervention Program Standards*. June 2002.

Domestic Violence Protocol for Law Enforcement. *Santa Cruz County Law Enforcement Chief's Association*. May 2002.

County of Santa Cruz Medical Protocol for Victims of Domestic Violence. July 1996.

Watsonville Police Department Informational Brochure (all law enforcement agencies distribute a similar document).

Watsonville Police Department Application for Emergency Protective Order Form (all law enforcement agencies distribute a similar document).

Santa Cruz County Domestic Violence Death Review Team Protocol. Undated.

DA Victim Witness Progress Report.

Victim's Financial Help Card.

COUNTY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMISSION

The Santa Cruz County Domestic Violence Commission “develops and recommends education, prevention, and intervention policies that hold batterers accountable and ensure safety and support for victims, including children and survivors.”³¹

The Commission is a domestic violence coordinating body whose mission is to decrease incidents of family violence in Santa Cruz County, with the following activities.

- Help increase coordination between agencies, departments and the courts.
- Promote effective and accessible education, prevention, intervention, and treatment techniques, based upon research and data collection.
- Seek to improve the response to domestic violence and abuse so as to reduce incidence of domestic violence.
- Examine issues relating to domestic violence and make recommendations for administrative and legislative action to be taken by the Board of Supervisors.
- Establish a committee to develop protocols for use by law enforcement officers.

The Commission adopted the following three strategic goals for the next two years:

1. Develop a comprehensive annual report on Santa Cruz County domestic violence.
2. Evaluate domestic violence services in Santa Cruz County to enhance effectiveness.
3. Create task forces that focus on implementation of specific Commission goals. The Santa Clara Domestic Violence Commission is funded through a variety of funding sources, mostly in-kind support. For example, the Santa Cruz County District Attorney's Office provides staff support. The County contributes \$5,000. The Santa Cruz County Probation Department provides financial support. The Commission has received a grant from the Community Foundation to hold a retreat-planning meeting, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation funded a countywide effort, "What Works," to collect data on child witnesses in domestic violence cases.

The Domestic Violence Commission consists of the following members:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • County Administrative Officer | • Dominican Hospital |
| • Sheriff-Coroner | • Women's Commission |
| • Chief of a Police Agency | • City of Santa Cruz Commission for the Prevention of Violence Against Women |
| • District Attorney | • Watsonville Community Hospital |
| • Santa Cruz County Superior Court Judge | • Health Services Agency |
| • Chief Probation Officer | • Walnut Avenue Women's Center |
| • Public Defender | • Community Clinic Coalition |
| • Superintendent of the County Office of Education | • Family Law Bar |
| • Human Resources Agency | • Seniors Commission |
| • Women's Crisis Support | • Sutter Maternity and Surgery Center |
| • Defensa De Mujeres | • Survivor of Domestic Violence |
| • Battered Women's Task Force | • Representative of the Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Community |
| • Family Mediation Service | • Representative of the Latino Community |
| • Certified Batterer's Treatment Provider | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY COURT

Santa Cruz has a Domestic Violence Court and a Family Violence Court. The only information provided regarding the courts suggests that the domestic violence calendar is divided among three courts. "This has made it much more difficult for the District Attorney, Public Defender and advocacy agencies to provide coverage for these cases. We'd like to see the DV calendar consolidated into one Court."³²

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Domestic Violence Commission has developed a law enforcement protocol and updated it to reflect the latest changes in the law.

The Santa Cruz County District Attorney has established a Domestic Violence Team to prosecute domestic violence cases. Vertical prosecution, where a single prosecutor is assigned to handle the case from the beginning to conclusion, is the standard for the unit. Each member of the Team receives specialized training in domestic violence.

Santa Cruz County Probation Department has developed domestic violence intervention program standards. The standards were developed with the goal of eliminating all forms of domestic violence, and are written as a guideline that can be used by the County Probation Department and the District Attorney's Domestic Violence Prosecution unit. The guidelines establish the minimum level of responsibilities and services expected from program providers, and encourage countywide communication and interaction among providers. The guidelines also address program expectations, education and training contents and requirements, pertinent sections of the Penal Code, ethical standards, record keeping and reporting requirements, and fee policies. Other issues include confidentiality, intervention program approaches, (such as discharge criteria, probation department responsibilities, and safety and protection).

VICTIM WITNESS CENTER

The Victim Witness Center serves approximately 1,600 victims annually. The Center is an active participant in meetings of the Family Violence Response Team, which includes representatives from law enforcement; victim services providers, probation officers, an assistant district attorney and social workers from Child Protective Services. In addition, the Center participates in the meetings of the Child Death Review Team, the Domestic Violence Death Review Team, the Sexual Assault Team, the County Commission on Domestic Violence and departmental domestic violence meetings. Staff of the Center feels that participating in these meetings is critical to improve services for victims and their families.³³

SOLANO COUNTY

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Solano County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Carolyn Thomas Wold
2	Phone/E-Mail	707-435-2702
3	Domestic Violence Council	Office of Family Violence Prevention.
4	Participating Agencies	County Departments, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Elder Abuse Prevention Council, Partnership Against Violence, Safe Quest Battered Women's Program, Solano Community College, local law enforcement agencies, judicial officers, and many others.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board Of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	Yes, \$219,757, FY 2002-2003.
7	Has County Conducted A Survey On DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate The Effectiveness Of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Safe from the Start, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Family Violence Response Team, funding for women's shelter, victim witness and advocate programs.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Solano County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols With Other County Agencies?	No
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have a Handbook?	Yes, each agency has different resource materials.
24	Does Probation Dept. Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have a DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness.	Every law enforcement agency in Solano County has a response or program relating to domestic violence. Each agency has domestic violence protocols that are current and appropriate.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Solano County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers.	Highly effective. Instituted the Family Violence response team that collaborates with CPS, Mental Health, the DA's Office, local law enforcement, the women's shelter and policy makers. Leads an effort to provide DV training to law enforcement officers, support DV programs and responses to family violence calls. Also instituted the "Train the Trainer" Program. <i>Safe from the Start</i> is now part of the Solano Community College Early Childhood Education Program curriculum.

COORDINATING BODY

The Office of Family Violence Prevention is the coordinating body for Solano County's domestic violence programs. The Office developed the county's domestic violence strategic plan for FY 2004/2005. The Office was created by the Solano County Board of Supervisors and the County Administrator's Office in June 1998, following an assessment of Solano County's responses to family violence. The County moved to implement a more coordinated response by improving the involvement and participation of different agencies involved in family violence issues. Following its creation, the Office of Family Violence (OFVP) conducted needs assessment to provide direction in how best to address domestic violence prevention efforts and generate more public awareness.

The Solano County Domestic Violence Strategic Plan describes both a mission and vision statement, and outlines goals for implementation.

- *Mission Statement:* To further the success of family violence prevention and intervention efforts in Solano County.
- *Vision Statement:* To reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect in families through education, intervention and collaboration with public and private organizations throughout Solano County.

Goals

- Promote interagency coordination.
- Work with county departments on issues of family violence.
- Mobilize resources to bring additional needed funding to public and private organizations to combat family violence.
- Create and conduct a public awareness campaign to increase education of family violence prevention and available resources.
- Monitor and analyze legislation and make recommendations to the board of supervisors and coordinating councils.

- Collect and encourage data collection on family violence incidence in Solano county.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT AND FAMILY COURT

Solano County has a Family Court but no DV Court. The Consolidated Courts in Solano County have established a number of programs to assist victims of family violence. These include Emergency Protective Orders, the Domestic Violence Court Advocate program, the Family Law Facilitator program, and the Family Court Services program.

The Family Law Division hears all family law cases, including domestic violence restraining orders, juvenile dependency and delinquency cases, divorce and child custody cases, and probate matters involving conservator-ship, and guardianship.³⁴ The Office of Family Violence Prevention proposes to assist the Courts in:

- Supporting the success and expansion of the Unified Family Court.
- Expanding the Domestic Violence Court Advocate program to include children and the elderly and disabled adult population.
- Implementing a data collection system or appropriate procedures to collect essential statistics such as the number of domestic violence restraining orders issued, the number of Show Cause hearings related to alleged violations of restraining orders, and the number of domestic violence-related court orders actually being entered into the DV Protective Order Registry.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The Solano County District Attorney's office maintains a vertical prosecution team for domestic violence cases and a separate vertical prosecution team for child physical and sexual assault/abuse cases. The District Attorney is proposing to expand the DV Vertical Prosecution Team to include all cities in Solano County.

III. WHAT DOES THE RESEARCH SAY ABOUT ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESPONSE?

During the past 20 years, there has been an explosion of knowledge about domestic violence, its prevalence, and its relationship to other social problems. According to a California Department of Health Services survey, every year almost six percent of California's women suffer physical injuries from domestic violence.³⁵ In 2002, 153 murders were committed at the hands of an intimate partner in California. This includes 122 women killed by their husbands, ex-husbands or boyfriends, and 33 men killed by their wives, ex-wives or girlfriends.³⁶ In 2002, California law enforcement received 196,569 domestic violence calls and made more than 52,000 domestic violence arrests. Currently, there are more than 224,000 domestic violence-restraining orders on file.

Previous research conducted by the California Research Bureau (See Alicia Bugarin, *The Prevalence of Domestic Violence in California*, California Research Bureau, CRB-02-016, November 2002) suggests that these official data actually understate the prevalence of domestic violence in the state. There are several reasons why this occurs. First, the data that is collected by official sources is uneven and fragmented.³⁷ Second, county organizations that are responsible for responding to domestic violence victims and holding perpetrators accountable (criminal justice agencies, courts, and county health and social service agencies) generally do not collect comparable data. Finally, local governmental agencies do not consistently share information about their efforts to enforce domestic violence statutes and coordinate services for victim/survivors. Too often agencies do not share information in an accurate, timely and consistent manner.

This report of county organizational structure and literature review examines how services are provided to victims by county, city, and community-based agencies in California, and what is done to hold batterers accountable.

What does it take to create an effective community responsive to domestic violence? There is a paucity of evaluation research as to what constitutes an effective organizational response to domestic violence.³⁸ At a minimum, it requires bringing together affected agencies that do not usually work together and motivating them to create an effective, response to domestic violence. This can be a difficult process that requires strong, consistent leadership, especially by locally elected city and county officials, district attorneys, and sheriffs.³⁹

Leadership

Strong leaders acting in official capacities play an important role in defining the issues, bringing people together, reallocating resources, and/or instituting policy changes. Leadership may come from different levels, such as elected officials, religious institutions, community advocates, and/or members of the business community. In order to be effective, leaders must create a vision and a plan for combating domestic violence, delegate clear decision-making authority, and commit the time needed to follow-through.⁴⁰

Heads of public and private agencies are in a difficult situation. They must deal with many issues in addition to domestic violence and are often unable to provide the ongoing leadership needed to move a community's efforts forward. The support of the top-ranking officials is essential for an agency to change policies or reallocate resources to effectively combat domestic violence.⁴¹

Advocacy

Advocates play an important role in promoting change both at the systems and individual case levels. Unlike heads of agencies that often deal with many competing responsibilities and issues, advocates tend to have a single purpose and can keep their attention focused on domestic violence and victims. Advocates are often community leaders who work with community-based organizations serving victims of domestic violence. They are knowledgeable about the community resources available for victims, and are often at the forefront in bringing the service community together. While advocacy approaches to domestic violence differ, dialogue between "victim advocates" and criminal justice agencies is an essential part of a coordinated community response to domestic violence.⁴²

Effective intervention in domestic assault situations occurs when each agency in the criminal justice system clarifies and coordinates its policies, procedures and protocols in order to meet the three major goals of intervention:

- Provide for the safety of the victim,
- Hold the offender accountable, creating a specific deterrent to the repeated use of violence, and
- Change the climate in the community, creating a general deterrence to the use of violence as an acceptable practice in the home.

A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNDING

In 1994, Congress passed the Violent Crime Control Act, which included within its provisions the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA). Since then, the U.S. Department of Justice has awarded nearly one billion dollars in grants that have been distributed to local communities to build program infrastructures that respond to violence against women. Ninety percent of these funds go to states every year through set formulas (commonly referred to as "block grants"), and the remaining funds are granted at the agency's discretion. Of the amount distributed to communities and organizations in California (in the past by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning), the following distribution is mandated:

- Twenty-five percent for law enforcement,
- Twenty-five percent for prosecutors,
- Twenty-five percent for victim services, and

- Twenty-five percent to be awarded to any of these entities at the state agency's discretion.

The U.S. Congress renewed and expanded the VAWA in 2000 (*Public Law 106-386*), allowing the U.S. Attorney General to fund new state and local efforts. The two largest funding sources in the VAWA are Shelter Services and Services and Training for Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) grants. STOP grants enhance law enforcement activities, assist state coalitions to coordinate victim services activities, and improve collaboration between federal, state, and local entities engaged in violence against women activities. States are awarded Shelter Grants for distribution to help women and children in domestic violence shelters.

In FY 2002, California communities and state agencies received approximately \$10.8 million in federal discretionary grants to educate and train staff and the public about domestic violence, to encourage the development of arrest policies, and to expand the enforcement of protective orders (See Table 2 below). In 2002, California also received \$12.4 million in federal formula grants from VAWA; combined with the discretionary grants, for a total of \$23.2 million to combat domestic violence.⁴³

Table 2 FY 2002 VAWA Discretionary Grant Awards in California		
Grantees	Grant Purpose	Amount
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Education and Training to End Violence Against Women with Disabilities.	\$884,000
Antioch, Humboldt County, Marin County, Orange County, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara County Social Services (Greenbook), Santa Maria, West Hollywood, Westminster	Encourage Arrests and Enforcement of Protection Orders.	\$3,992,000
California State-Los Angeles and USC	Reduce Violent Crime Against Women on Campus.	\$591,000
California Alliance Against Domestic Violence and California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Education on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalition.	\$170,000
Asian Pacific Legal Services, Bay Area Legal Services, Bakersfield Legal Assistance, Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law, Legal Aid Society of Santa Clara, Neighborhood Legal Service of LA, USC, YMCA of San Diego	Legal Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence.	\$2,848,000

Table 2 (Cont.) FY 2002 VAWA Discretionary Grant Awards in California		
Grantees	Grant Purpose	Amount
Inter-Tribal Council of California	Rural Domestic Violence and Victimization Enforcement	\$600,000
Cahto Tribe, Hoopa Valley Tribe, Two Feathers Family Services, and Inter-Tribal Council of California	Stop Violence Against Indian Women	\$313,000
State District Attorney's Association, Lake County DA, Los Angeles Commission on Assault Against Women, and STAND Against Domestic Violence	Stop Abuse and Sexual Assault Against People with Disabilities	\$1,137,000
Niwhongwh Xw and E Na Wh-Stop	Tribal Domestic Violence and Assault Coalition	\$300,000
42 Grantees	9 grant types	\$10,835,000

The 1994 Violent Crime Control Act also established the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to fund community-based organizations that serve crime victims. These include domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child abuse programs, and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. OVC provides substantial formula funding to state victim assistance and compensation programs. California received \$29.6 million in FY 2002, which was distributed by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) and the California Victims Compensation Board. The State of California's in-kind and matching funds contribution for FY 2002 was \$7.3 million. According to the OVC, 27 percent (or \$8.1 million) of the \$29.6 million in federal funds that went to California in FY 2002 was awarded to grantees serving domestic violence-related programs including 67 criminal justice agencies, two social service agencies, 76 rape crisis centers, 20 mental health agencies, 67 shelters, and four Native American organizations.⁴⁴

Since 1996, California has been awarded \$60.9 million in STOP grants (224) by the U.S. Department of Justice, including \$16.1 million for law enforcement, \$15.8 million for prosecution, \$15.8 million for victim services, and \$13.1 million for discretionary projects. The goal of STOP is to ensure the effective handling and prosecution of violent crimes against women.⁴⁵

Funding targeted at supporting domestic violence initiatives gives impetus to a community's efforts, and provides specialized response services and training. Law enforcement personnel trained to investigate and arrest domestic violence batterers, and district attorneys trained to prosecute cases involving domestic violence, usually require additional resources because these are complex and potentially dangerous cases. In the

absence of funds for specialized units, county organizations find it hard to maintain the same level of commitment.

California counties can use up to four dollars of the marriage license fee to develop or expand domestic violence centers that target underserved areas and populations (*Government Code section 26840. 8*). Contra Costa County gained state approval to direct an additional two dollars, collected from fees levied on marriage certificates, birth certificates, and fetal death records, to help fund local agencies dealing with domestic violence (*Government Code section 26840. 9*). Funds collected by Contra Costa from these fees are used for governmental oversight and coordination of domestic violence and family violence prevention, intervention, and prosecution efforts among the courts, the district attorney's office, the public defender's office, law enforcement agencies, the county probation department, and mental health, substance abuse, child welfare services, adult protective services, and community-based organizations. The special fee for Contra Costa remains in effect until January 1, 2007.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

Mandatory and presumptive arrest policies have been among the most common criminal justice responses to domestic violence over the last decade. Some law enforcement agencies that adopt these kinds of arrest policies believe that they serve as a deterrent against domestic violence. Mandatory and presumptive arrest policies assume that when an emergency phone-call or report of domestic violence is made to law enforcement, that there is a victim and an abuser, and will result in the arrest of the abuser.⁴⁶

In the late 1980s, California local law enforcement agencies began to develop written policies to encourage the arrest of domestic violence offenders when it was determined by the officer that an offense had occurred or a protective order was violated (*Penal Code section 13701 (a)*). According to the CRB survey results, many law enforcement agencies have protocols that prescribe how officers are to respond to domestic violence calls. However, only a few agencies require mandatory arrest. One county law enforcement protocol requires the police officer responding to the scene to arrest the domestic violence perpetrator if the victim complains of pain inflicted by the batterer. However, in most cases, arresting the abuser and/or both parties is discretionary.

Arrest is the first step in bringing chronic abusers into the criminal justice system where they can be held accountable. However, mandatory arrest policies can have unintended consequences if the police arrest both the victim and the batterer in domestic violence disputes.⁴⁷ While California law discourages dual arrests in domestic violence situations (this can happen when both parties claim abuse), it does not prohibit such policies (*Penal Code section 13701*). In one study, a third of the domestic violence incidents involved dual arrest. Dual arrests have been used to impeach the testimony of victims, and can trigger actions against a victim in child custody, housing, and employment. Immigrant women are especially vulnerable because they face possible deportation.⁴⁸

Some prosecutors in domestic violence cases use the “no-drop prosecution.” No-drop policies are an effort to win conviction in spite of the reluctance of a victim to cooperate with the prosecution. When combined with mandatory arrest policies, there is some evidence that this approach is quite effective in gaining a high rate of convictions.⁴⁹ However, the pressures of increased caseloads, especially in misdemeanor cases, and the greater resources expended on domestic violence cases place added stress on prosecuting staff and the courts. Prosecuting jurisdictions that have adapted no-drop policies typically have higher rejection rates of the domestic violence arrests brought to them by law enforcement, and engage in more plea-bargaining with batterers to reduce caseloads.⁵⁰

One of the real concerns about mandatory arrest and prosecution policies is the lack of an adequate support network within county agencies to help domestic violence victims through the ordeal of a trial. In many cases, the victim becomes less enthusiastic in having the batterer prosecuted because they have nowhere else to go. For every two women victims of domestic violence accepted by shelters, five are denied, and for every two children accepted, eight are turned away (See Alicia Bugarin, *The Prevalence of Domestic Violence in California*, California Research Bureau, CRB-02-016, November 2002).⁵¹ So while aggressive arrest and prosecution policies have a role to play in an integrated approach to domestic violence, they do not ensure the safety and security of the victims. In many cases, prosecuting agencies do not view the victim as their primary concern. Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with shelters and local service providers can alleviate this problem to some extent.

Several counties and cities have brought together teams of county and private agencies (composed of law enforcement, probation, child protective services, family services, victim advocates, and public health personnel) to respond to the needs of domestic violence victims after a batterer’s arrest, or the issue of a warrant for arrest. This “one stop shop” collaborative approach allows the victim an opportunity to escape the batterer, and receive the services in a timely manner. Otherwise victims are required to visit various agencies in multiple locations, which is time consuming and difficult to accomplish. In many cases, the victim gives up and does not follow through with what is needed for her to leave the batterer, which can result in her returning to an abusive environment.

In addition, in some California counties child protective services agencies, local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, child abuse and domestic violence experts, and community-based organizations serving abused children and victims of domestic violence have developed protocols as to how to cooperate in their response to incidents of domestic violence in homes in which a child resides [*Penal Code section 13732 (b)*].

Law Enforcement Training

In 2002, nearly 6,000 California local law enforcement officers received domestic violence-related training through the Peace Officers Standard and Training program (POST). This represents about seven percent of all state and local law enforcement

personnel in California. Most of the POST domestic violence training over the last several years has been funded by the federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Funds go directly for training first time law enforcement responders (district attorney prosecutors receive training through the California District Attorneys Association). As these training needs are met, training for probation officers to monitor batterer compliance is the next priority.

Domestic violence training courses offered to law enforcement personnel are certified and approved by POST. Most POST courses are readily accessible throughout the state at community colleges, law enforcement training agencies, or through private/nonprofit training agencies. In 1997 POST received VAWA grant funds to design domestic violence and sexual assault training courses for law enforcement officers and public safety dispatchers. Over the past six years, these courses have been made available through the San Diego Regional Training Center at no cost to community colleges on an on-going basis.

Since 1997, new California law enforcement cadets have received a minimum of eight hours of instruction on domestic violence as part of their academy training [*Penal Code section 13519 (a)*]. Training is provided at 39 different sites throughout California. Continued domestic violence training for law enforcement personnel is as important because laws and policies frequently change and turnover among staff is high. California law [*Penal Code section 13519 (g)*] requires that patrol officers receive updated domestic violence course training every two years.

POST has used VAWA federal funds to create three CD-ROM courses and ten televised courses that provide the most current information. VAWA courses on domestic violence and sexual assault are available to California law enforcement agencies at no cost. Agencies can host any or all of these courses at their department or in their jurisdiction, eliminating trainee travel costs. The following courses are available:

- Domestic Violence for First Responders (8 hours)
- Domestic Violence for Public Safety Dispatchers (8 hours)
- Domestic Violence for Criminal Investigators (40 hours)
- Domestic Violence Response Team (8 hours)
- Crisis Negotiations for Domestic Violence Incidents (24 hours)
- Officer-Involved Domestic Violence Investigations (16 hours)
- Domestic Violence for Field Training Officers (24 hours)
- Developing the Expert Witness for Domestic Violence Cases (8 hours)
- Sexual Assault for First Responders (16 hours)
- Sexual Assault for Public Safety Dispatchers (16 hours)
- Sexual Assault for First Responders in a Campus Community (8 hours)
- Sexual Assault Response Team (8 hours)

Law enforcement staff may also acquire additional training through professional continuing education. These courses provide opportunities for professionals from different locations to hear how others are addressing domestic violence issues.

Cross Training

Many experts believe that cross-training staff from different agencies significantly contributes to improved coordination between domestic violence enforcement and service agencies. Cross training gives people a better understanding of their role within the overall system, and offers an opportunity to learn about domestic violence from different perspectives. For example, police learn what prosecutors need in order to convict a batterer; domestic violence service providers (mental health and health care) learn the limitations that police face, and people working with battered women learn from victim advocates about the cycle of violence and why victims stay in abusive relationships.

In San Francisco, the Family Violence Prevention Fund developed a training curriculum and trained all members of the San Francisco Police Department in the 1980s. Since then, cross training has become an important activity bringing together local agencies with different purposes and responsibilities, such as criminal justice and public health.

A number of communities have adopted a “train the trainer” approach. These efforts train supervisors or a small group of staff, who then return and serve as “trainers” for other staff in their organizations. This approach has several benefits, it can reduce training costs, and is easier to coordinate and schedule. Some agencies are more receptive to training that is provided by someone from within the agency.

In Alameda County, the probation department coordinates domestic violence-related training for all county agencies. In San Diego, the U.S. Navy sends Navy personnel and domestic violence workers from the community adjacent to the Navy base for week-long training sessions at the San Diego regional training center. Conferences also provide opportunities for training and bring together people from different professional associations to share ideas with each other. Prosecutors and judges often find regional, state or national conferences on domestic violence particularly useful.

HOLDING BATTERERS ACCOUNTABLE

Not long ago, batterers were given a symbolic slap on the wrist and instructions to “go home and work things out.” However, mandatory probation and court-ordered intervention programs are now common. Very little research has been conducted about batterer intervention programs, and little is known about their format, substance, or effectiveness.⁵² Programs are diverse in approach and reflect a broad and often contradictory range of explanations for battering, as well as appropriate modes of intervention. In addition, the field is growing and diversifying in terms of the number of programs offered, types of staff qualifications, and the techniques recommended. Service providers, criminal justice professionals, mental health workers, and researchers in the field of batterer intervention often have different and deeply held beliefs concerning

“what works” with batterers and what best serves the needs of the victim and the criminal justice system.⁵³

Understanding the effects of violence on children is a powerful motivator for abusive men to change their behavior. But little attention has been given to helping men actively talk to their children about their abuse.⁵⁴ Many programs are based on principles derived from theories of battering; particularly that battering is a manifestation of male power and control. Others are based on simple “anger management” or behavior control principles that treat battering in the same way that they would treat, for example, fear of heights or smoking cessation.⁵⁵

Monitoring Batterer Compliance

Monitoring a batterer’s compliance with mandated intervention programs and restraining orders takes a very high level of coordination. Judges issue orders (often with the input of probation officers, prosecutors, and victims) that must be monitored by court personnel or probation officers to ensure compliance. Batterer intervention program providers and victims assist by reporting absences from required classes. Probation officers must inform judges about noncompliance and judges must issue warrants.

At any given point, this process can and sometimes does break down. If batterer intervention program providers are not notified about the initial restraining order, they cannot monitor compliance if, for example, the batterer does not show up for the program. Probation officers have large caseloads that limit their ability to track cases. Even if noncompliance is reported to the judge and a bench warrant is issued, law enforcement may be too busy to serve warrants. There are recent indications that this is changing. Some law enforcement agencies, in San Diego for example, have developed protocols with the courts to ensure that bench warrants are promptly enforced for batterer non-compliance.

The length of probation affects whether or not an offender is likely to fulfill the terms of probation (minimum 3 years informal probation). Offenders may be required to participate in multiple activities during the probation period. Before attending batterer intervention programs, they may be required to complete substance abuse treatment, secure services for severe mental health problems, or be assigned to parenting classes. It can be difficult for a batterer to complete all of these requirements in the probation period. Many offenders are aware that if they wait long enough to begin their required activities, they will not have to fully comply with the terms of probation because of inadequate monitoring. In San Diego, the Domestic Violence Communication System (DVCS) is providing Domestic Violence Courts, criminal investigators, batterer’s counselors, victim’s counselors, shelters, and child protective services with electronic information about a batterer’s status and progress. Users are able to query on an individual and receive historical information about associated criminal arrests, court cases and field investigative reports. Users are also able to request “update notifications” on individuals of interest, which notifies users when new information is entered into the DVCS tracking system about the designated individual. In addition to the ability to track

individuals, users are able to enter information such as case contacts and alerts to the community. Batterer's counselors can also enter batterer progress reports into the system so that authorized court and probation personnel can review them.

Access to the system is restricted to authorized individuals working in the criminal justice and court systems on a need to know basis. For example, counselors only have access to information about their current clients, and domestic violence investigators are able to search on specific individuals of interest. The purpose of these controls is to protect sensitive personal information. However the overarching goal is to provide information needed to stop the cycle of domestic violence whenever possible.

Innovative Batterer Intervention Programs

In California, convicted batterers who are placed on probation must participate in an approved local 52-week batterer's intervention program (*Penal Code section 1203.97-9*). There are numerous curriculums offered by treatment providers throughout the state. The *California Domestic Violence Intervention Curriculum* is a widely used batterer curriculum in California as well as in the nation. California counties using this training module, contains 52 educational lessons designed to move people from patterns of alcohol and substance abuse, and violence, to lives of health and stability. Batterers are provided with concrete techniques and examples of ways in which to stop cycles of abuse (verbal, physical, economic, etc.) through lessons that help them understand how and why such cycles develop and how to stop them.⁵⁶ The training also includes cross-cultural domestic violence counseling that is designed to address the diverse population of California, with an emphasis on Asian American, African-American, Latino and Native American males (who make up over one-third of the batterers).

The *Ray of Hope* 52 week curricula is also regarded by batterer treatment providers as an effective program in stopping violent behavior towards women, and is used in most urban California counties.⁵⁷ The curriculum incorporates cultural and linguistic materials and useful everyday techniques. Those include understanding violent behavior, anger control, anger management, facing the consequences of alcohol and substance abuse, the impact of child abuse, and improved communication skills.

Anecdotal information from batterer intervention practitioners indicates that understanding the effects of violence on children is a particularly powerful motivator for abusive men to change their behavior. For example, male batterers in Mexico City voluntarily signed up for a batterers' program after learning, during fatherhood workshops, about the damage they may have inflicted on their children.⁵⁸ Internationally, the *Fathering After Violence Project* is developing tools to help batterer intervention programs better address family violence, and to help men who have made a commitment to renounce violence to be better fathers. The *Project* helps children and their families by helping fathers who are ready to stop their violence. It produces materials for men who have been violent, for children who have been affected by violence, and for the service providers who work with both groups. The materials are in English and Spanish and include:

- Exercises that can be incorporated into any batterer intervention program,
- Tools and homework for program participants to use with their children,
- Policy and practice recommendations that support the objectives of the project,
- A monograph for child mental health practitioners working with fathers,
- A list of resources for batterer intervention programs, and
- A safety and accountability guide.

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND MANDATORY REPORTING

Violence against women is a substantial public health problem in the United States. According to data gathered by the criminal justice system, and from hospital and medical records, mental health records, social services, and surveys, thousands of women are injured or killed each year as a result of violence, many by someone they are involved with or were involved with intimately.⁵⁹

In 2001, intimate partner homicides accounted for nearly 33 percent of all female murders in the United States.⁶⁰ The U.S. Department of Justice reports that 37 percent of all women who sought care in hospital emergency rooms for violence-related injuries were injured by a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. This puts health care providers in a unique position to help victims of abuse, if they know how to detect domestic violence and provide victims with referrals and support. However, health care providers do not discuss abuse with their patients or screen patients for domestic violence. Fewer than ten percent of primary care physicians routinely screen patients for domestic violence during regular office visits, according to a study published by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1999.

Health care providers encounter women who have experienced battering, but who have not sought assistance for themselves, although they may seek assistance for their children. Some health care providers, such as those working in emergency rooms and community health centers, have developed protocols for how staff responds to battered women who come to them for treatment.⁶¹

Since 1995, California clinicians have been required to report suspected incidents of domestic violence to police. But according to a University of California San Francisco (UCSF) study, nearly half of abused women seeking care in the university hospital emergency room did not want the clinician to inform the police. The study's author, Dr. Michael Rodriguez, said...“patients frequently look to police for help during acute episodes of violence but clinician reporting may raise fears of increased violence, loss of control, and family separation. These effects may lead some abused patients to avoid seeking help from health care clinicians.”⁶²

One of the main reasons health care workers do not implement screening procedures for domestic violence is uncertainty about what they should do if they find it. If a community lacks resources to assist the newly discovered abused person, or if health care workers do not know of available resources and potential actions, they cannot refer these

cases to appropriate sources of help. Some of the difficulty can be overcome by training and education for health care workers. But if the resources do not exist, or are inappropriate, health care workers may not have the options to address the problem. One alternative is for health care workers to cooperate with domestic violence service providers, to assist them to expand their services to meet the needs of battered women and their children.⁶³

Medical Guidelines For Health Care Professionals Reporting Domestic Abuse

In 1993, the American Medical Association (AMA) launched a “Campaign Against Family Violence.” The Campaign included the formation of a “National Coalition of Physicians Against Family Violence,” as well as a national domestic violence council comprised of 35 national medical specialty organizations. In addition, professional guidelines recommending a strengthened health care response to domestic violence were developed.⁶⁴ Guidelines, protocols, official policy positions, and training curricula for domestic violence have been developed by the AMA, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American College of Physicians, the American Nurse Association, the American College of Nurse Midwives, and the Nursing Network of Violence Against Women. One member of the American Academy of Physicians who participated in developing these guidelines said that...“even with new screening procedures and guidelines for domestic violence, that physician must remain aware to the possibility of interpersonal violence and victimization when evaluating health risks during routine practice.” Efforts by the medical community to increase societal awareness of the problem of violence, and the unacceptability of interpersonal violence as a means of resolving conflict may eventually decrease the incidence of domestic violence and its medical complications.⁶⁵

Successful advocacy by the Philadelphia Coalition Against Domestic Violence and others led to a mandate by the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) that hospitals develop protocols for the identification and the treatment of abused women. In 1990, JCAHO (which accredits 80 percent of the nation’s hospitals) issued domestic violence standards for the nation’s emergency departments.⁶⁶ In 1992, the standards were applied hospital-wide, and in 1997 they were further updated. The Joint Commission standards represented an important first step in defining a response to domestic violence in hospital and ambulatory care settings. These domestic violence standards require all hospital departments to have the following in place:

- Written domestic violence protocols specifying the scope and conduct of patient care (including objective criteria for identifying and assessing possible victims of abuse, and policies and procedures that define the hospital’s responsibility for collecting, retaining, and safeguarding information and evidentiary material).
- A plan for educating staff about domestic violence identification, treatment, and documentation.

- A list of private and public community agencies that provide help for abuse victims.

State Laws Mandating Domestic Violence Reporting By Healthcare Providers

In 1990, New York became the first state to require that all licensed hospitals create protocols to identify and treat domestic violence victims, and that they utilize community referral lists of shelters. In 1995, California law mandated development and implementation of protocols for all hospitals and licensed clinics to detect the presence of violence in the lives of patients (*Health and Safety Code sections 11160.1-11161.2*). California law also requires that all hospitals and clinics: (a) develop protocols for screening for abuse; (b) develop procedures for complete documentation of battering in the medical record; and (c) make use of domestic violence referral lists (*Health and Safety Code sections 124250-51*). In addition, domestic violence coursework or training is a part of the licensing and re-certification process for California health care providers. Florida and New York also require domestic violence training for re-licensure of physicians. (Florida's law requires all physicians to have two hours in domestic violence training as a condition for re-licensure).

In California, the mandated reporting laws have not resulted in an accurate portrayal of the prevalence of domestic violence in the state. According to a 2002 CRB study of the prevalence of domestic violence in California, medical providers (including hospital administrators, physicians, and dentists who were interviewed) were unaware of whether data was being collected and maintained by their health care organization about domestic violence.⁶⁷

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

Child welfare agencies across the country are struggling to address rising rates of abuse and neglect, which are closely linked to domestic violence. In a 1993 study, the Oregon Department of Human Resources reported that domestic violence was present in 41 percent of the families with critical injuries or deaths due to child abuse and neglect.⁶⁸ The United States Advisory Board on Child Abuse suggests that domestic violence may be the single major precursor to child abuse and neglect fatalities in this country.⁶⁹

According to Kelly Mitchell-Clark, a violence prevention advocate from the Family Violence Prevention Fund, "In order to help families, child welfare and domestic violence agencies must work collaboratively to change their policies and practices, in close partnership with the community." Child welfare agencies have traditionally focused on ensuring the safety of children and, if possible, promoting improved family functioning.⁷⁰ On the other hand, traditional domestic violence service agencies (primarily women's shelters) often do not address the needs of the family. Older children may not be admitted to a shelter, for example. Many traditional domestic violence programs do not allow women with active chemical dependency or mental health problems into their programs.⁷¹

In 1995, the Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPF) and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges endorsed a collaborative approach between child welfare and child protective agencies and domestic violence enforcement and service providers. With participation from the courts, child welfare and protective services agencies, domestic violence service agencies, federal agencies, and the academic community, a national curriculum was developed to teach child protective services workers how best to protect children living with domestic violence (*Domestic Violence: A National Curriculum for Child Protective Services*).⁷² Federal and state lawmakers have experimented with a number of approaches.

- Mandating more severe sentences for people who commit violent acts in the presence of children. Examples of improved communication and collaboration among service providers at the local level include placing domestic violence workers in child welfare agency offices, and promoting cross-training of domestic violence and child welfare workers.
- Increasing penalties for those convicted of committing domestic violence when children are present.
- Changing the definition of child neglect to include witnessing domestic violence.
- Encouraging more collaboration between local agencies that deal with child welfare and domestic abuse.⁷³

In 1999, the Family Violence Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges convened leading family court judges and experts on child maltreatment and domestic violence. Together they developed a groundbreaking publication in 1999, *Effective Intervention in Domestic Violence & Child Maltreatment Cases: Guidelines for Policy and Practice*. Nicknamed the “Greenbook,” it offers a set of responses designed to eliminate or decrease the risks that battered mothers, caseworkers and judges must take on behalf of children. The goal is to prevent child abuse and domestic violence by making systems work together more effectively, providing families with better support, and engaging neighborhoods in developing responses to keep families safe and communities strong.⁷⁴

In January 2001, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Justice established a federal initiative to address domestic violence based on research from the Greenbook project. The federal initiative selected six demonstration sites, including two in California (Santa Clara and San Francisco counties), and funded each with \$1.05 million to implement local plans for at least three years.

The Santa Clara County plan is at the forefront of these demonstration projects, the goal is to reform the system that currently approaches family domestic violence and child abuse tragedies as different problems. It focuses on building capacity within and across agencies, designing approaches and strategies to share and manage information and resources, while creating a feedback loop that will create opportunities for evaluation, learning, and growth. Three targeted agencies include battered women’s advocates, child

protection services and family court judges—with the goal of keeping mothers and children safe and together and avoiding unnecessary out-of-home placement. The idea is to get police, social workers and advocates working together to help these families heal.”⁷⁵ According to program advocates, nearly 6,500 women, children, and men have been served since the program began three years ago.⁷⁶

The San Francisco Greenbook plan was developed as a result of a pilot study conducted in 1999 by the county Department of Human Services (DHS) that gauged the percentage of families affected by both domestic violence and child maltreatment. The results showed that of the 189 screened calls received by the department involving abuse, 55 (29 percent) involved incidents of domestic violence. In November 1999, out of 1,791 active child abuse cases (with a total of 2,650 children in foster care), the department estimated up to 1,075 (60 percent) of these families were experiencing both child maltreatment and domestic violence.⁷⁷

In 2000, the San Francisco County Department of Health Services joined with the Unified Family Court to examine how they communicated with each other and their responses to families experiencing both domestic violence and child maltreatment. Of the 136 emergency protective orders issued by the courts for families in which the children witnessed violence, a DHS check of hotline calls, active and closed case files revealed that only ten were cross-referred to child protection services (CPS). During the same time frame, the Court issued 87 temporary restraining orders involving children. Of the total, only two were cross-referred for a CPS screening. The results of this exercise made clear the need for coordinated systemic responses at all levels of the screening process and at all points of entry.⁷⁸

“Too often, child maltreatment occurs in homes where domestic violence is also taking place, and our legal and social service systems do not work together to promote family safety,” according to Meredith Hafford, Director of the Family Violence Department of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, a partner in the Greenbook Initiative. “The result is more strain on families and more suffering for women and children who are facing abuse. With a coordinated response, battered women can get the help they need without losing custody of their children, and children can be protected from family violence of all kinds.”

Clergy Support

Within the domestic violence movement, organized religion is sometimes viewed as encouraging women to stay in battering relationships. Workers in battered women’s shelters have heard stories from women who first went to their clergy about the battering, only to be reminded about the sanctity of marriage. As a result, some religious organizations are changing their approach to domestic violence victims.⁷⁹

The clergy’s awareness and identification of domestic violence, and referral to law enforcement and service providers, is important. For example, clergy who are confronted with the situation of a violent spouse or partner need to have an elementary understanding

of the legal process. Victims of spousal/partner abuse can be encouraged to file Temporary Restraining Orders for their protection.⁸⁰ Seminars and workshops about domestic violence and the legal system are now offered for clergy, congregations, inter-faith groups, judicatories, hospital and college chaplains, and others interested in helping victims. The number of people attending these workshops and seminars is unknown.

A collaboration involving the 11th Circuit Family Coordinating Council and the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council has focused on the role of the clergy. The Clergy Committee of the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council has developed guidelines for clergy and faith-based groups to assist in identifying and helping individuals who are involved in, or at risk of, domestic violence. The guidelines include:⁸¹

- Affirm the victim's courageous act of coming to you for help. Be attentive and patient and, most importantly, believe the victim.
- Do not ask, what did you say or do to provoke the abuser? Or why did you stay? Or why don't you leave? Assure the victim that whatever happened was not their fault.
- Remember that substance abuse does not cause violence, and that abusers generally plan the violence to maintain power and control of the victim. Abusers need treatment for both violent and addictive behavior.
- Do not advise the victim to return to a violent relationship. If the abuser promises to change, do not assume that these promises will be kept. Affirm any religious or spiritual feelings experienced by the abuser, but do not let this impact your responses until long-term treatment has been completed.
- Do not be quick to advise the victim to forgive the abuser. The abuser needs expert long-term treatment. If the abuser successfully completes treatment, and if the victim wants to continue their marriage, then talk to them about marriage counseling, and getting back together.
- Make the health and safety of the victim your primary goal. Refer the victim to a shelter or victim assistance program. If the victim decides to return home, advise her to contact a local shelter where a counselor can assist with safety planning for the victim and the children. Provide the local shelter's phone number and offer the use of your telephone.
- Promise your continual support to the victim. Talk to her regularly and be prepared to answer spiritual questions. For example, "what did I do to deserve this?"
- Keep everything confidential. Never violate the victim's trust and do not confront the abuser without the victim's permission. Do not interview a victim and an abuser as a couple, and never attempt to counsel them together in the hope that it will result in stopping the violence. Victims often make several attempts before finally leaving an abusive situation. Always affirm those decisions and make it clear that the victim can always return to you for assistance.

- Remember children are victims and/or witness family violence. They will need your support, including a referral for professional assistance.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY COURTS

In 1976, Quincy, Massachusetts, began developing the country's first Domestic Violence Court. In the early 1980s, Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, established a court to hear all domestic violence misdemeanor cases. By January 1999, 160 courts reported having some type of specialized process for handling cases involving domestic violence. As of September 2000, the number of specialized Domestic Violence Courts had increased to 300. The number of courts implementing some type of specialized process for domestic violence continues to increase making it difficult to gauge the exact number of Domestic Violence Courts that are currently operating.⁸²

Domestic Violence Courts represent a broad range of specialized approaches to handling intimate partner violence in family, juvenile, general civil, and criminal proceedings. In May 2000, the California Judicial Council conducted a study of Domestic Violence Courts in California in response to a legislative mandate (*California Family Code section 6390*). The study found that California had 39 Domestic Violence Courts in 31 of the state's 58 counties. Those courts assign a judicial officer to hear a special domestic violence calendar, regardless of whether the judicial officer hears those cases exclusively or as part of a mixed assignment.⁸³

Twenty-six of the 39 Domestic Violence Courts assist with or link victims of domestic violence to services. The most common service provided to victims is the assignment of an advocate to help the victim during the legal process. Victims are referred to services including emergency housing, immigrant assistance, survivor/victim support services, public assistance, and vocation services.⁸⁴

In handling domestic violence matters, courts may combine their civil and criminal domestic violence cases into one calendar, or they might hear the cases on different calendars. Some courts assign all their domestic violence cases to one judicial officer; others reserve one day a week for hearings on domestic violence cases. Almost half of all courts assign custody and visitation cases, divorce, and paternity and child support cases to a specialized calendar or division if domestic violence is an issue.

California has 19 Domestic Violence Courts with a special department or court clerk who calendars cases in order to screen and review for domestic violence-related misdemeanors. Twelve California counties also have special criminal courts calendars that review all domestic violence felony cases.⁸⁵ Batterer intervention programs (supervised by local probation officers) monitor batterers convicted of criminal misdemeanors in 13 courts, felonies in ten courts and for compliance with temporary restraining orders in five courts.

Two principles distinguish domestic violence courts from other specialty courts: enhanced victim safety and batterer accountability.

The major features of Domestic Violence Courts are:

- Assignment of both civil and criminal cases temporary restraining orders,
- Screening other court calendars for related cases involving domestic violence, family law, and temporary restraining orders,
- Specialized intake units and processing of cases involving domestic violence, child custody and misdemeanors,
- Service provision for victims with special needs, and
- Monitoring of batterer accountability programs and batterer compliance with court orders.⁸⁶

Assessing the effectiveness of various approaches for ensuring victim safety and perpetrator accountability is a challenge for Domestic Violence Courts and court-connected services. Balancing these two goals can be difficult. For example, “getting tough” on domestic violence can result in adoption of a “no-drop policy” of prosecution of perpetrators regardless of whether or not the victim agrees.* This approach may elevate batterer accountability over victim safety, if the victim does not want to participate in criminal justice proceedings out of concern for her safety.⁸⁷

When children are involved in judicial proceeding, matters can become even more complicated. In a child custody matter, Family Courts are guided by a set of principles that may conflict with victim safety. For example, Family Courts have the discretion to make decisions that are in the “best interest” of the child. In many instances, a Family Court will encourage parent contact between the batterer and the child, which may put at risk an abused parent’s safety. There is also the risk that the Family Court might refer the case to dependency court or child protective services to be considered as a “failure to protect” matter, sending the child to foster care or another out of home placement.* An abused mother may remain in an abusive relationship in order to maintain child custody, a phenomenon known as “bait and switch.”

MANDATED FAMILY COURTS

California law requires that a county Superior Court presiding judge designate at least one judge to hear all cases in a family conciliation court each week, or as necessary to

* In discussing the pros and cons of a “no drop” prosecutorial policy, critics point out that the major problem with compelling testimony is that it sets up an adversarial relationship between the victim and the prosecutor.

* *California Family Code Section 3020 (b)* states that “The Legislature finds and declares that it is the public policy of this state to assure that children have frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents have separated or dissolved their marriage or ended their relationship, and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities of the child rearing in order to effect this policy except where the contact would not be in the best interest of the child...”; see also *California Family Code section 3020 (a)*, stating that “the perpetration of child abuse or domestic violence in a household where a child resides is detrimental to the child”. Section 3020 (c) notes that where (b) and (a) are in conflict, “any court’s order regarding physical or legal custody or visitation shall be made in a manner that ensures the health, safety, and welfare of the child and the safety of all family members.”

meet the needs of the client and the court (*California Family Code section 1811*). Several counties have created Family Courts, which have a broad range of responsibilities, including child custody and domestic violence for both adults and juveniles.⁸⁸ Since domestic violence is present in many of the cases that are referred to the Court, the California Judicial Council's Center for Families, Children and the Courts has created a statewide protocol for Family Courts when handling domestic violence cases (*California Rules of the Court, rule 1257.2*).

In domestic violence cases, Family and other Superior Courts can issue orders to protect people from the violence, or threats of violence, of family members or intimates. In such a case, a temporary restraining order may be issued to order the violent person to stay away from the home, or to move out and not return. The order may also contain other requirements to ensure a victim's safety, and can specify who has temporary custody of the children, the terms of visitation with the children. It may also establish who has temporary possession of certain property, who pays child support, and who pays certain bills.

A person who feels physically threatened by a spouse or someone living in the home, or who is constantly intimidated by someone, can fill out a domestic violence prevention form available in the court clerk's office in order to obtain a temporary restraining order. Generally that person appears before a judge the same day to request an order that is good for up to 20 days.

An Order to Show Cause hearing is held within 20 days to determine whether the judge should issue a restraining order that is good for three years. Judges usually will allow the accused spouse to explain his or her side before issuing the order. Afterwards, the judge may issue an Order After Hearing, which is similar to a Temporary Restraining Order, in that it can provide for child support, restitution, and counseling.

Parents who separate because of domestic violence issues still need to negotiate a child custody arrangement. In California, either parent can have custody or the couple can jointly share custody. The judge makes the final decision, but usually will approve the arrangement both parents agree upon. When domestic violence is involved, the judge arranges for temporary custody until long-term custody is ordered. The judge may also appoint separate attorneys for the children who are the subjects of the custody dispute.

MANDATED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FATALITY REVIEW TEAMS

Domestic Violence Death Review Teams are an essential component of the community response in California to improving the outcomes of intimate partner violence. They were created because after 25 years of reforms aimed at improving community responses to domestic violence, the death toll held relatively steady. According to statistics from the U.S. Department of Justice, between the years of 1976 and 1998, approximately 32,000 women were killed by an intimate partner. Between 30 and 50 percent of all female homicide victims are killed by their current or former male intimate partner, compared to less than four percent of male homicide victims who were killed by an intimate partner.⁸⁹

Intimate partner violence can also be fatal for children, family, co-workers and friends of abused women.

In California, most urban counties have formed Domestic Violence Death Review Teams to assist local agencies in identifying and reviewing domestic violence deaths, including homicides and suicides. One goal is to facilitate communication among the various agencies involved in domestic violence cases (*Penal Code section 11163.3*). Domestic Violence Death Review Teams are used to ensure that incidents of domestic violence and abuse are recognized and that local agency involvement is reviewed to develop recommendations for improvement in policies and protocols for community prevention and intervention programs.

Most counties with death review teams have developed protocols to assist coroners and other persons who perform autopsies on victims to determine whether domestic violence contributed to death, or whether domestic violence had occurred prior to death but was not the actual cause of death. County Domestic Violence Death Review teams usually are comprised of experts in the field of forensic pathology, medical personnel with expertise in domestic violence abuse, coroners, criminologists, district and city attorneys, battered women's advocates, law enforcement, and county health department staff. Representatives of local child abuse agencies and other professional associations are also members. Any information shared by an organization with other members of a team is confidential. Recommendations may be disclosed at the discretion of a majority of the members of the team.

VICTIM SERVICES

Federal funds have supported violence against women services through the Services and Training for Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) program; funding for FY 1995 through 2000 totaled \$672.2 million. These funds have supported over 9,000 sub grants to 3,444 separate domestic violence service projects. State and local support supplement these federal funds through matching funds and in-kind activities in law enforcement, prosecution, and other public agencies.

A 2003 Urban Institute study of victim services found that 68 percent of women experiencing domestic violence accessed some form of victim services, and 79 percent consulted some type of legal system agency. The degree of coordination around services for victims of violence was a major factor. The more agencies partnered, the less likely women were to rely only on legal system services. Women who experienced more physical violence and abusive control in their relationships were more likely to rely on both victim services and legal system services than women in less violent and controlling relationships. High levels of physical violence and control tactics, even without much physical violence, are major factors influencing a women's decision to access services.⁹⁰

Referral of domestic violence victims to outside service providers raises the important issue as to the type of services most likely to be effective and helpful. What guiding philosophy should be used to structure the services and guide the information and advice

given to battered women? If the goal is to increase the safety of at-risk women participants, it may not be necessary to encourage a separation. However, the implicit or explicit goal of most services specializing in helping battered women is to encourage them to leave the relationship. There are many issues to be resolved, but also many opportunities to expand services to reach women who experience battering but are unlikely to seek help from the formal battered women's network or from the criminal justice systems.⁹¹ For example, ethnic populations may feel more comfortable going to an ethnically compatible neighborhood service than to an unknown battered women's program.

More research needs to be conducted to further understanding of victim services and their effects on the women they serve. An important direction for future research is to identify what factors increase women's knowledge about services available in their communities, and bring reluctant victims to agency doors. At this point we do not know.

Another important direction for future research would be to follow women who have used victim services over a period of time (a longitudinal design). This could provide better understanding of the circumstances in which women find services helpful and effective. It would also be useful to know how services change the lives of women over time, and if using services assists women in living violence-free lives.

Services For Victims in Rural Areas

Relatively little is known about the victimization experiences of women in rural settings, compared to urban areas. One recent study comparing rural women with urban women found that rural women report significantly less social support, less education, lower income, more physical abuse in the preceding year, more childhood physical and sexual abuse, and worse overall health and mental health. They also encounter abuse earlier in their relationships. Both rural and urban study groups reported higher rates of illegal drug use compared to the general population. The findings suggest that rural and urban intimate violence victims experience different patterns of victimization and have different service needs.⁹²

Challenges in rural areas include a lack of resources, and the longer distances (and consequent access issues) involved. There are generally no specialized domestic violence units, and there may not be critical services such as chemical dependency, mental health, or batterers' treatment programs within a feasible driving distance. Because there are fewer services, and therefore fewer records to document levels of need, many rural communities are not aware of the existence of serious family violence problems for many years.

Rural communities, however, can draw upon strengths to address domestic violence. People know each other, and because of their common experiences, if they decide to work on a problem, they can often be mobilized more quickly and more effectively than their urban counterparts. Cooperation among individuals and the commitment to direct all available resources to solving a problem can make a difference.

IV. OPTIONS

1. ***Standardized Protocols.*** The Department of Justice (DOJ) could convene a working group of state and county officials and service providers to develop standardized domestic violence response protocols and procedures for police departments, probation departments, courts, and others in the field, based on the best existing practices. Cities and counties could tailor these standard protocols to address their specialized local needs.
2. ***Data Gathering and Evaluation.*** The Department of Justice could develop guidelines for local and state agencies to develop information gathering and evaluation systems for domestic violence programs. Santa Clara County's efforts to create a data-driven community profile on violence could be a model. Evaluations of victim services and batterer accountability programs would be particularly useful.
3. ***Strategic Plans and Integrated Services.*** Several counties have created an integrated domestic violence service model and a county wide strategic plan. The process of developing a county wide strategic plan is particularly useful as it allows counties to recognize the gaps in services and adjust the way they respond to domestic violence issues. The state could continue to promote and fund county strategic planning efforts to encourage more counties to engage in these activities.
4. ***Coordinating Councils.*** Counties that effectively address domestic violence bring together staff from law enforcement, the district attorney, the courts, probation, child welfare and other agencies that provide services to domestic violence victims and batterers. Our county review suggests that the establishment of a coordinating council is an important step in achieving this goal. Currently most counties offer a variety of separate programs but they lack the essential coordination role. The state could create a statewide coordinating body, composed of an appointed county supervisor representing each county, to guide and develop statewide policies and encourage coordinated local efforts.
5. ***Website.*** The Department of Justice could expand its web site to include domestic violence information that all counties could use. This might include new laws, and model protocols for police departments, probation departments, health care professionals and other service providers. Disseminating county service models and strategic plans via a state domestic violence web site would be very useful. The web site could also include best practices, standardized forms and definitions of domestic violence for data collection purposes, and model memoranda of understanding (MOUs).
6. ***Funding.*** The counties' portion of marriage license fees could be increased to fund domestic violence-related services, as currently is the case in Contra Costa County. A similar directed increase could also be imposed on the divorce fees.

APPENDIX I

Date

Name

Address

City, State Zip Code

Dear:

Attorney General Bill Lockyer has asked the California Research Bureau (CRB) to gather domestic violence materials about activities underway in the state's 58 counties. We would appreciate receiving copies of all domestic violence reports, program evaluations, collaborative agreements, domestic violence court activities, and information on any other domestic violence-related activities in your county. We need your assistance to ensure that your county is fully represented in the materials that we provide to the Attorney General. It would be particularly helpful if you could provide us with the names of local contact persons who can work with us in gathering this material.

The CRB is a non-partisan research organization within the California State Library that serves the Governor, the Legislature, and other constitutional officers. Alicia Bugarin and myself of the California Research Bureau are the leads on this important research project. Ms. Bugarin can be reached by e-mail at abugarin@librry.ca.gov or by phone at (916) 653-7522. I can be reached by e-mail at mnieto@library.ca.gov or by phone at (916) 653-7381.

We have a relatively short time frame to survey counties, collect this information, and summarize the results in a report. I look forward to hearing from you as we begin this important undertaking on behalf of the Attorney General.

Sincerely,

Marcus Nieto,

Senior Policy Researcher
California Research Bureau

Dear:

On behalf of the Attorney General's Office, we would like to thank you for participating in this survey of domestic violence services and programs in your county. We know from our preliminary assessment that there are different county models and domestic violence delivery systems. As a result, this survey has several sections that pertain directly to a particular county entity that may or may not be the focal point of your organization's domestic violence services. Please ignore questions that do not pertain to your organization, and add additional space to add comments.

The Attorney General has requested copies of descriptive documents and program evaluations about county domestic violence prevention and services. Please send us copies of any appropriate documents by March 23, 2003.

What other domestic violence service organizations do you suggest we contact in your county?

Name of County: _____

Contact Person: _____

Address/Phone Number: _____

Domestic Violence Councils or Other Coordinating Bodies

Is there a working group of agencies in your county responsible for sharing domestic violence policy information, coordinating domestic violence activities (with courts, district attorney, probation, etc), or discussing organizational issues? Yes___ No___

If yes, what is the name of that organization? _____

Is this a Domestic Violence Council (DVC) or some other organization? _____

Please list agencies or programs that participate in this coordinating body.

Is this organization formally sanctioned by the County Board of Supervisors? _____

Does this organization receive county funds? _____, if yes, how much? _____

Have you surveyed domestic violence prevalence in your county? Yes___ No___
If so, please provide us a copy of the data.

Has your organization produced any written documents or annual reports detailing the "state" of domestic violence services in your county? Yes___ No___ (If yes, please provide us with copies of these documents).

Are there any formal protocols between participating organizations? _____ (If yes, please provide us with copies of these documents).

How would you rate the effectiveness of the domestic violence coordinating body in your county? Good _____ Average _____ Needs Improvement _____ (Please explain)

What other domestic violence activities does your county fund?

The Courts

Domestic Violence Courts

Does your county have a Domestic Violence Court? Yes _____ No _____

Please provide a copy of any goals the court has established for itself, and data on their implementation.

Please provide a copy of any protocols or memoranda of understanding with other agencies, and copies of internal policies and procedures regarding the court's operation.

Does your Domestic Violence Court have a domestic violence case manager? Yes _____ No _____

Please comment on the court's effectiveness or areas you would like to see improved.

Family Court

Does your county have a Family Court? Yes _____ No _____

Please provide a copy of any goals the court has established and data regarding their implementation.

Please provide a copy of any protocols or memoranda of understanding with other agencies, and copies of internal policies and procedures.

Does your Family Court have a domestic violence case manager? Yes _____ No _____

Please comment on the court's effectiveness or areas you would like to see improve.

Law Enforcement

Do police departments and the sheriff's department have written DV protocols with other county agencies? Yes__ No__ (If yes, please provide copies of representative agreements).

Do law enforcement agencies in your county have domestic violence service referral handbooks? Yes_____ No_____ (If yes, please provide a copy).

Does your county probation department have written DV protocols with other county agencies? Yes__ No__ (If yes, please provide copies of representative agreements).

Does your county probation department have a domestic violence referral handbook? Yes __ No_____ (If yes, please provide a copy).

Does your county have a death review team? Yes__ No__ (If yes, please provide a copy of any protocols or reports relative to domestic violence).

Please comment on law enforcement effectiveness in addressing domestic violence.

Victim Witness Service Centers

Does your county have a Victim Witness Assistance Center? Yes__ No__ (If yes, please provide a copy of the most recent comprehensive report prepared by the Victim Witness Assistance Center).

Does your county have a domestic violence prevention/referral handbook? Yes _____ No _____ (If yes, please provide a copy of the handbook).

Please comment on the effectiveness of your program.

APPENDIX II

Alameda

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Alameda County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Bonita Vinson and Sheila Mitchell, Alameda County Probation Dept.
2	Phone/E-Mail	510-268-2660/ 510-268-7039
3	Domestic Violence Council	Alameda County DV Collaborative. The Bay Area Domestic Violence Roundtable was also as a coordinating body. The Roundtable oversees batterers treatment programs for the Alameda County Probation Department.
4	Participating Agencies	Alameda Probation Dept. is the Lead Local Agency. Members are representatives of the County Superior Courts, Sheriff, City Police, Dept. of Health and Human Services-Maternal & Children's Health, Child Protective Services, Battery & Treatment Contractors, and District Attorneys.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, Probation Department protocols.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, Probation Department protocols.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No comments provided.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No comments provided.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	None provided.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Alameda County)		
14	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes, Alameda County with a grant from the state has developed a Unified Family and Children's Court. The core planning team is composed of the same reps as the DV Roundtable.
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No, but they organized themselves to operate like one.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Very effective so far.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Oakland Police Department (OPD) has a Coordinated Enforcement Response Team (CERT) that addresses all DV arrests (Oakland had the highest incidence of DV per capita in the state in 2000). CERT partners with the DV roundtable members. The OPD Intervention Unit and is responsible for DV polices and procedures. The Family Violence Law Center in Oakland coordinates services and programs for the abused and batterers. Alameda Probation Dept. is the lead agency for abuser accountability and program monitoring of agencies that work with abused and batterers.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, Oakland Coordinated Enforcement Response Team.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	None provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Alameda Probation Dept is the lead agency for abuser accountability and program monitoring of agencies that work with abused and batterers.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Good

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Alameda County)

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	No comments provided.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Amador County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Amador County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Diane Goodman
2	Phone/E-Mail	209-223-6600
3	Domestic Violence Council	Amador County DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	CPS, Probation, Courts, Sheriffs & Police, Victim Witness Assistance (DA).
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No response.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes. The goals of ACDVC are to share agency experiences, define roles, provide training, track DV statistics, undertake outreach to high schools, establish a DV Emergency Response Team, do better "in-house" background checks on all parties for DV restraining orders, and promote more awareness of the impact of DV in the county.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response provided.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response provided.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No response provided.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	No response provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	No response provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No response provided.
16	Comment on Effectiveness	The county needs a reliable funding source for supervised visitation.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Amador County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No response provided.
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	No response provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No response.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Court needs better data system access.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No response provided.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response provided.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No response provided.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	No response provided.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response provided.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Calaveras County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Calaveras County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	No name of contact person provided.
2	Phone/E-Mail	No phone number provided.
3	Domestic Violence Council	Calaveras DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	Child Protective Services, Probation, District Attorney, Victim Witness, Calaveras Sheriff's Office, Mental Health, Health Dept., Mark Twain St. Joseph's Hospital, Calaveras Women's Crisis Center, Alcohol Drug Abuse Prevention, CalWorks and Human Services.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Average
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	None
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	No response provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	No response provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Domestic Violence Council		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Calaveras County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	The county should develop a DV/Family Court.
<i>Law Enforcement</i>		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes, same as Sheriff's Office.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response provided.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Very well informed and very involved with the Council.
<i>Victim Witness Centers</i>		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes, but don't have access to reports.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes, same as Calaveras Sheriff's Office handout.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Better than most because of coordination and commitment of DV Council.

Contra Costa County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Contra Costa County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Gloria Sandoval and Deborah Levine
2	Phone/E-Mail	glorias@standagainstdv.org / 925-335-1017
3	Domestic Violence Council	Advisory Council Against DV (ACAD).
4	Participating Agencies	County (Sheriff, Probation, District Attorney, Public Defender, Health Services, Employment and Human Services: Children & Family Services (CFS), Adult Protection Services (APS), County Administrator); Law Enforcement (16 Jurisdictions); Hospital Association; Community-based Organizations (5); Bar Association; Interfaith Sponsoring Committee.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Did not answer.
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	ACAD receives staffing support from the County, funded by legislation (AB 425/ Resolution No. 2001/559), which provides for additional funding from the marriage license fee for the county's domestic/family violence and elder abuse efforts.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Rely on crime statistics law enforcement collects.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	None received.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Did not answer.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Did not answer.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	See Zero Tolerance Report description.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	See Zero Tolerance Report.
14	Copy of Protocols	None received.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Contra Costa County)		
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Need to expand the court's operation and provide resources for supportive services such as advocates for members of the family.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Did not provide.
19	Copy of Protocols	None received.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Did not answer.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Probation does not have a referral handbook but provides lists of referrals to victims and perpetrators.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Effective Sheriff's office has established a database. Probation dept. has a DV misdemeanor unit providing intensive supervision to defendants and staffing the County's DV court.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Did not answer.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Contra Costa County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Did not answer.

Del Norte County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Del Norte County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Marla Bartow and Teri Davis
2	Phone/E-Mail	707-482-1350/ 707-465-1840
3	Domestic Violence Council	No
4	Participating Agencies	Did not answer.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board Of Supervisors?	Did not answer.
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	Did not answer.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Did not answer.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Did not answer.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Did not answer.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Needs improvement.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Did not answer.
14	Copy of Protocols	Did not answer.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Did not answer.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Del Norte County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Did not answer.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	The court needs to take into account the severity of abuse and its impact on kids when it involves custody and visits. Court needs to consider how abuser uses visits to harass victims. If a women can be charged with failure to protect when a kid witnesses abuse, and can be ordered by court to attend a women's group, then abusive parent should also be charged with child abuse.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes, with Indian Tribes.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Did not answer.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Did not answer.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Did not answer.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Law enforcement needs more DV training and to focus more on the primary aggressor when responding to DV calls.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Did not answer.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No problems when assisting or referring clients to Victim Witness Program.

El Dorado County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (El Dorado County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Ken Stefan
2	Phone/E-Mail	530-626-1450
3	Domestic Violence Council	El Dorado County DV Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	2 DV Centers, Courts, DA, Probation, Hospital, Placerville Police, S. Lake Tahoe Police, El Dorado County Sheriff, Highway Patrol, Public Defender, Mental Health, Batterers Intervention programs.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board Of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Only agreements to participate.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Did not answer.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (El Dorado County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	Did not answer.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Lack of consistency in duration of temporary restraining orders.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No comment.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Good in most instances.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Did not answer.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Did not answer.

Fresno County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Fresno County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Katie Crask and Michelle Ramos
2	Phone/E-Mail	559-498-1839/ 559-488-3248
3	Domestic Violence Council	DV Roundtable.
4	Participating Agencies	Probation Victim Services/ DV Unit, Superior Court, Family Court, DHSS, CPS, Police DV Unit, Sheriff's DV Unit, Legal Services, "Count Ten" DV Prevention.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board Of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	DV Roundtable brings together both public and private organizations concerned with DV prevention, enforcement and services in one setting to find ways to better serve victims and hold aggressors accountable. There are small working groups within the Roundtable that address specific areas of concern and a yearly training conference.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Yes
14	Copy of Protocols	No formal protocol, but attempts to coordinate procedures with Juvenile Dependency and Family Courts when issues cross over and protective orders are involved.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Fresno County)		
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	There is a separate calendar to process all DV cases in the county, from arraignment to evidentiary hearings to post convictions. The court has averaged 1,500 DV filings per year over the last 3 years; half misdemeanors half felonies. Of the felonies, 1/3 result in prison time, 2/3 receives probation. The DV Court also uses criminal protective orders so that defendants and victim-witnesses do not have to interact. Protective orders are reviewed at the request of the victim or defendant and the victim is urged to get counseling (before and after sentencing).
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No formal procedures but juvenile dependency and Juvenile Court matters are coordinated when DV is involved.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Good. The DV Court recently received a planning grant for a unified Family Court which would enable further coordination among the courts and agencies handling DV cases involving children.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Currently under development.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes, members include: chair, DA; DA staff, Sheriff, Police, Police Dept. Comm. Center, Probation Victim Witness Program, DHS, Probation.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Both sheriff and police work well with the death review team.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Fresno County)

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	None provided.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	The Fresno VSP is effective in providing services to more than 2,000 victims per year. Services include crisis intervention, referral to other agencies (such as shelters and mental health), orientation to the justice system, court support, help with State Victims of Crime funds, and assistance with food, rent, and utilities. There also is an 800-hotline number.

Humboldt County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Humboldt County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Bill Rodstrom
2	Phone/E-Mail	707-268-2561
3	Domestic Violence Council	Humboldt County DV Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	102 agencies listed.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, attached.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, attached.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No comments provided.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	\$20,000 for Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council from childbirth license fees.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Humboldt County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy Of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have A DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	“The Family Court Commissioner is... trying to facilitate a good process but has little funding to do so.”
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff’s Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes, attached.
24	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No information provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	None provided.
26	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
27	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	There are seven law enforcement agencies and several tribal entities involved. The Eureka Police Department and Arcata Police Department are excellent. The Sheriff’s deputies are arresting more women than the state average.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers.	Humboldt County believes that they do an excellent job with limited resources.

Imperial County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Imperial County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	No name was provided.
2	Phone/E-Mail	No phone number was provided.
3	Domestic Violence Council	Imperial County Coalition Against DV.
4	Participating Agencies	Office of the DA, County Probation, CalWorks, Victim Witness, Turning Point Ministries, Superior Court Judges (some of them!), Office of Education, Behavioral Health, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Nurse, Quechan Indian Tribe, most of the local police depts., Family Support.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, but not provided.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Needs improvement, more community outreach.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	None provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Needs to hold participants accountable, needs to centralize responsibility in one judge, P.D. and DA assigned.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Imperial County)

Family Court

17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A

Law Enforcement

22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No response.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, but not provided.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes, not provide.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No, but one is being formed.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Uneven: some depts., and officers are well trained and knowledgeable, others show little inclination to learn.

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Not provided.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comment.

Inyo County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Inyo County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Ginnie Bird
2	Phone/E-Mail	760-873-6669
3	Domestic Violence Council	Inyo County Domestic Violence Council.
4	Participating Agencies	D.A., Victim Witness, probation, CPS, sheriff, police, batterer's program, child support, Wild Iris Women's Services, Tribal Justice Liaison, others.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Not yet, but being discussed.
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good, opened communication among agencies. Established the team concept.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No, but centralizes responsibility in one judge, advocate, probation officer and prosecutor.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	None provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Need vertical prosecution team, supervised visitation monitors.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Inyo County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No response.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes, consolidated with Mono County.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No comment.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Use Attorney General DV handbook.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Kern County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Kern County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Nada Yorke
2	Phone/E-Mail	661-868-4509
3	Domestic Violence Council	Domestic Violence Advisory Council of Kern County.
4	Participating Agencies	Alliance Against Family Violence, Probation Dept.; Bakersfield Police, Shafter Police, Sheriff's Dept/Coroner, Delano Police Dept., Public Defender, District Attorney, Dept of Human Services, local counseling agencies, Calif. Dept. of Corrections Parole, Public Health, Family Mediation Unit.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, but not provided.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, Death Review Team.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	None known.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Kern County)

Family Court

17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	None provided.

Law Enforcement

22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Domestic Violence Advisory Council requires protocols, none provided.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, brochure.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No comments.

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes, brochure.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments.

Los Angeles County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Los Angeles County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Dr. Joya Moore
2	Phone/E-Mail	213-352-0349
3	Domestic Violence Council	The Los Angeles DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	Dept. of Health Services, Social Services, Mental Health; LAPD & Sheriffs, Probation; Victim Advocates/ Shelters/ Comm. on Status of Women; DA, Public Defender, DV Batterer Providers; Superior Court Dept. #8/ Family Court Services, AG Office.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No response.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Did not answer.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Did not answer.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Dept of Social Services & Community Services.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Did not answer.
14	Copy of Protocols	Did not answer.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	Did not answer.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Los Angeles County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	There needs to be better communications between the DV Courts and two Child Service Courts. This encounters the same defendants and may be granting contradictory orders. Holding defendants accountable for violations should give more support to DV batterer providers by the courts.
<i>Family Court</i>		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Did not answer.
19	Copy of Protocols	Did not answer.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	Did not answer.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Did not answer.
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes, for child abuse and also a handbook for DV referrals.
<i>Law Enforcement</i>		
23	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No
24	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, probation also has written memorandum of understanding (MOUs) with CPS, the Center Against Spouse Abuse, with family continuity and religious programs, and other batterer and shelter programs.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
26	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
27	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
<i>Victim Witness Centers</i>		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Los Angeles County)		
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Did not answer.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Madera County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Madera County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Beryl Raviscioni
2	Phone/E-Mail	559-661-1000
3	Domestic Violence Council	DV Task Force.
4	Participating Agencies	Probation, DA's Office, Madera and Chowchilla City Police, Madera Sheriff, Health Dept., Mental Health, Dept. of Social Services, Community Hospital.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Needs Improvement.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Funds DV program through Marriage License Fees.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Madera County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes, an operational agreement that also includes probation.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes, an operational agreement.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Supplies cards listing services to victims.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Did not respond.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Weak, but is continually getting better. More training is needed.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	The VW Program is housed with the DV Program and Rape/Sexual Assault Program and is very effective. The victims of all these crimes have access to VW Program without having to leave the building.

Merced County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Merced County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Diana Almanza
2	Phone/E-Mail	209-725-7900
3	Domestic Violence Council	Round Table and DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	No list provided.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Strategic Plan.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Average
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	N/A
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Merced County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	None provided.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	None provided.
<i>Law Enforcement</i>		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	None provided.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	None provided.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	None provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	None provided.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response provided.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No comments provided.
<i>Victim Witness Centers</i>		
28	Does County Have a Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No comments provided.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Mono County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Mono County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Lynda Salcido
2	Phone/E-Mail	
3	Domestic Violence Council	Mono County Violence Prevention Task Force.
4	Participating Agencies	Social Services, Courts, Hospital, Public Health, Employers, Law Enforcement, DA, Mental Health, Community-based Organizations, Schools, Churches.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Mono County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No comment.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No Response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No Response.

Monterey County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Monterey County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Pamela Patterson (Victim Assistance Coordinator)
2	Phone/E-Mail	831-755-5070
3	Domestic Violence Council	DV Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	County Commission on the Status of Women, District Attorney, Sheriffs Dept., Family Services Agency, Women's Crisis Center, County Medical Society, Office of Education, Health Services, Monterey Police Probation Dept., County Coordinated Courts, Board of Supervisor Districts, Pacific Grove Police, Shelter Outreach, Faith Community Ministerial.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No response.
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No response.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	See "Poverty, Welfare and Battered Women: What Does the Research Tell Us?" by Eleanor Lyon, Ph.D.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No response.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No response.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	No response.
14	Copy of Protocols	No response.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No response.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Monterey County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No comments.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No response.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Napa County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Napa County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Carol Strobel
2	Phone/E-Mail	707-253-4215
3	Domestic Violence Council	Family Violence Prevention Council.
4	Participating Agencies	Presiding Judge, Probation, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), District Attorney, and anger management providers, legal.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Needs improvement – the activities involve a committed group that needs to be expanded to include service providers for victims who need options (child care, supervised visits, custody orders, etc.).
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Napa County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, but no copy provided.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Police response has been considerably strengthened and is overall very good.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes, but not provided.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Under-funded. It would be more effective if it was part of the District Attorney's Office, instead of a non-profit corporation.

Orange County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Orange County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Teresa Risi-Courts
2	Phone/E-Mail	714-8345876
3	Domestic Violence Council	Orange County Family Violence Council.
4	Participating Agencies	Orange County Superior Court, Board of Supervisors, Chief Operations Officer, District Attorney, Public Defender, Dept. of Social Services, Health Services, Probation, County Bar Association, Superintendent of Schools, Sheriff's Dept., Laguna Beach Police, Irvine Police, and the Church Interfaith Bureau.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board Of Supervisors?	No response.
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	The Board funds a countywide DV training conference sponsored by the DV Court that involves most all county agencies that deals with DV.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No response.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No response.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes, 2 DV Courts.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Yes-community outreach.
14	Copy of Protocols	Yes
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Orange County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	The Laguna Niguel DV court uses a team approach to monitoring abuser compliance with court orders and counseling requirements.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	The DV Prevention Services Project has established protocols with the DA, local law enforcement agencies, and the Dept. of Health & Human Services when processing cases through the court. The project provides written material to any victim about this process.
19	Copy of Protocols	Not provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No response.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No response.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	No response.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Orange County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No response.

Placer County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Placer County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Fletcher, Patsie (DA Victim Witness Division)
2	Phone/E-Mail	530-889-7021
3	Domestic Violence Council	Placer County Task Force.
4	Participating Agencies	Auburn Police Dept., Tahoe Women's Services, CHP, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Placer County District Attorney's Office, Roseville Police Dept., Auburn Family Coop Project, Placer County Sheriff's Office, South Placer Recovery, Mental Health/Sub. Abuse Service, Health & Human Services, Placer County Probation Dept., Rocklin Community Counseling, Sutter Roseville Medical Center, Victim Service Center, PEACE for Families, Sierra Family Services, Pacific Educational Services, Placer County Comm. Health, Man Alive, Adult System Care.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Needs improvement. Needs to develop collaborative relationships.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No, but we process cases as if we did.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Placer County)		
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Some agencies are ok, while others are not focused on the issue.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes, resource manuals.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Placer County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Very effective, a strong task force.

Sacramento County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Sacramento County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Rueanne Dosier and Jan Scully, Nicolette Bautista 916-448-2321
2	Phone/E-Mail	916-874-6171
3	Domestic Violence Council	Sacramento County DV Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	All law enforcement, D.A.'s Office, hospitals, schools, community-based organizations, Women Escaping a Violent Environment (WEAVE), Religious org.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	None provided.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	None provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.

**Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Sacramento County)**

Family Court

17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.

Law Enforcement

22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No response provided.

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No response provided.

San Bernardino County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Bernardino County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Michael Dyer
2	Phone/E-Mail	909-890-4290
3	Domestic Violence Council	DV Intervention Consortium.
4	Participating Agencies	District Attorney Probation, Superior Court and various certified batterers treatment providers.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No, but there is an interest in doing so.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No comments.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Supervision of offenders on formal probation, and enrollment of offenders in treatment and anger management programs.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	We would like to have a DV court.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Bernardino County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Unsure
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	None provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes, but not much coordination about DV issues.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	The Probation Dept. is legally responsible for monitoring DV programs for compliance. In SB county, one person monitors all DV programs for counseling and child abuse counseling. This person is also responsible for probation case management and training. The county DHHS mental health dept. should be responsible for monitoring DV programs. Additionally, the state should be responsible for this activity rather than counties, which do not have the resources and have uncoordinated efforts. In this time of budget restraints, DV coordination places an unreasonable burden on counties.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	No response.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Bernardino County)		
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No response.

San Diego County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	San Diego Family Justice Center, 619-533-6010 and Kevin Bradshaw USN-Family Advocate 619-556-9675
2	Phone/E-Mail	gstrack@sandiego.gov
3	Domestic Violence Council	San Diego DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	<p><i>Government Services:</i> County of San Diego Health & Human Services Agency depts., Child Protective Services (CPS), Aging & Independence Services (AIS), Adult & Children's Mental Health, Office of Violence Prevention, etc.)</p> <p><i>Law Enforcement:</i> County of San Diego Sheriff, County of San Diego District Attorney's Office, San Diego City Attorney's Office (including the San Diego Family Justice Center), San Diego Police Dept., U.S. Border Patrol.</p> <p><i>Legal:</i> Volunteer lawyers program for victims.</p> <p><i>Medical:</i> Medical providers, mental health practitioners, and children's hospital.</p> <p><i>Community-based Organizations:</i> Including Center for Community Solutions, YWCA, Women's Resource Center, Libre-the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Community Center, Workforce Partnership, Jewish Family Services, Rancho Coastal Humane Society, Animal Safe house Program.</p> <p><i>Faith Communities:</i> The Pacific Beach United Methodist Church and Metro Urban Ministries, U.S. Navy Chaplains, Catholic Diocese of San Diego</p> <p><i>Military:</i> U.S. Navy Family Services (serving Marines and Navy)</p> <p><i>Schools County and City Schools:</i> San Diego State University, UCSD.</p>
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	Yes, \$25,000. In addition, the Office of Violence Prevention provides .5 FTE staff, supplies and in-kind support.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, but not provided.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, but no report provided.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes, MOUs with the County of San Diego Health Human Services Agency Office of Violence Prevention, Probation Department, San Diego City Attorney's Office, Center for Community Solutions. MOUs will be forwarded. Note: never received.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	<p><i>Adult Protective Services:</i> 800# reporting line for abuse; provides respite for caregivers; short-term case management, wellness education/coping skills, temporary shelter funds, and assistance with Temporary Restraining Orders (TRO).</p> <p><i>Adult Mental Health Services:</i> Community outreach, support groups, Access and crisis 24-hour hotline, anger management classes, psychotherapy, and county mental health programs.</p> <p><i>Alcohol and Drug Services:</i> Screening of CalWorks enrollees for AOD and DV; Referrals to DV shelters. CalWorks: Office of Violence Prevention collaborates with UCSD to provide DV education for staff.</p> <p><i>Children's Mental Health Services:</i> Juvenile Forensic Services provides therapeutic services focusing on protective issues, including exposure to DV.</p> <p><i>Children's Services:</i> Oversees the CPS 800# 24-hr child abuse line; a member of the multidisciplinary county DV Response Team: minor parent services; independent living skills; repeat offender program; family unity meetings; foster youth mentor program; Family Preservation Program.</p> <p><i>County Counsel:</i> Represents Child Protective Services in dependency proceedings.</p> <p><i>District Attorney's Office:</i> Victim Assistance Program prosecutes offenders.</p> <p><i>Emergency Medical Services:</i> Oversees the state medical mandated reporter database; SART coordinator.</p> <p><i>HHSA Community Action Partnership (CAP):</i> Oversees the critical hours after school program, which includes a component that educates youth on relationship violence and DV.</p>

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(San Diego County)

11	Other DV Activities Funded? (Cont.)	<p><i>Office of Violence Prevention:</i> Coordinates the County of San Diego DV Fatality Review Team and countywide DV Response Teams; Administrative and staff support for the San Diego Domestic Violence Council; Teen Relationship Violence Prevention Program Coordinator; Peer Abuse Prevention Program Coordinator.</p> <p><i>Parks and Recreation:</i> Girl Talk/Boy Talk-group and individual counseling for teens; Healthy Relationships Program for teens.</p> <p><i>Probation Department:</i> Monitoring and approval of all DV Batters Treatment Programs; manages the Sex Offender Management Council; supervises DV perpetrators on probation; investigates all new DV crimes for the courts; Truancy Intervention Program (TIP) for youth; Day Treatment Centers.</p> <p><i>Public Defender's Office:</i> Represents batterers; juvenile dependency representation.</p> <p><i>Public Health Nursing:</i> Part of the multi-disciplinary County DV Response Teams; Options for Recovery for parenting women in treatment programs; Perinatal Care Network (PCN) for high-risk pregnancy and infants; Healthy Infant Program (HIP) for substance abusing moms and babies.</p> <p><i>Sheriff's Department:</i> Enforcement of DV laws and crime prevention services Sex Offender Management Notification.</p> <p><i>Superior Court:</i> Monitoring and review of outcomes for DV batterers.</p>
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Not provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	Did not answer.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	Did not answer.
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Diego County)		
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Follow rules set by Judicial Council for DV cases.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	Very effective. Facilities currently do not allow for adequate separation of victims and batterers.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, but not provided.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Did not answer.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Did not answer.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes, the County of San Diego Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team is a partnership between the County of San Diego District Attorney's Office and the County Health & Human Services Agency's Office of Violence Prevention.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Very good.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes, but protocols were not provided.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

San Francisco County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Francisco County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Beverly Upton
2	Phone/E-Mail	415-626-8709
3	Domestic Violence Council	San Francisco DV Council.
4	Participating Agencies	No list provided.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No response .
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No response.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No response.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No response.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No response.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	No response.
14	Copy of Protocols	No response.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No response.
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No response.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No response.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Francisco County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	No response.
19	Copy of Protocols	No response.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	No response.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	No response.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No response.

San Luis Obispo County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Luis Obispo County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Karen Coffey
2	Phone/E-Mail	San Luis Obispo District Attorney (SLODA) 805-7815800
3	Domestic Violence Council	Yes, San Luis Obispo County DV Task Force.
4	Participating Agencies	District Attorney, Victim Witness Center, Dept of Soc. Services, Public Health Agency, North County Women's Shelter, San Luis Obispo Women's Shelter, Probation, Mental Health, Hotline, Economic Opportunity Commission, Area Agency on Aging, batterer treatment providers legislative aides, law enforcement.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	The task force sponsored a Family Day in Mission Plaza for DV awareness month last October. Both shelters receive limited funding from the county general fund for domestic violence response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Luis Obispo County)		
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	N/A
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No response.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Very effective as we are part of the SLO County DV Task Force, coordinated by the DA Office.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes, out of the DA Office.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (San Luis Obispo County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	VW Center has three advocates to assist DV victims and their families. The Center is closely aligned with both women's shelters, the Dept of Social Services, probation, law enforcement and other agencies.

Santa Clara County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Clara County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Lisa Strickland
2	Phone/E-Mail	650-940-7868
3	Domestic Violence Council	Yes, in addition to the DV Council, we have a working group that works on national guidelines concerning cases where the child maltreatment crosses with DV. The project group (the Greenbook Project) is federally funded.
4	Participating Agencies	Asian/American for Community Involvement, Community Solutions, DHHS family and child services, Next Door Solution to DV, San Jose Police Department, Santa Clara Sheriff's, Superior Court, Support network for Battered women and their children's housing, SC Probation, Santa Clara District Attorney, Legal Aid Society, Victim Witness Assistance Center, and Dependency Legal Services. County Admin. Officer, Sheriff-Coroner, Police, District Attorney, Superior Court, Probation, Public Defender, County Office of Ed, and one representative from 16 different orgs including DHHS, human resource agencies, comm. hospitals and clinics, counseling and mediation services, and senior services.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, see website: growing.com/nonviolent/index/htm .
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	See Website.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No comment on effectiveness. Effectiveness is good (Per phone conversation).
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Yes, Department of Health & Human Services and Probation.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Clara County)		
<i>DV Court</i>		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	Not provided.
14	Copy of Protocols	Yes
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No comments provided.
<i>Family Court</i>		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	Yes
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No comments provided.
<i>Law Enforcement</i>		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Did not rate.
<i>Victim Witness Centers</i>		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Clara County)		
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Santa Cruz County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Cruz County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Alan Hiromura
2	Phone/E-Mail	831-454-2100
3	Domestic Violence Council	Santa Cruz Domestic Violence Commission.
4	Participating Agencies	County Administrator, Sheriff, Coroners, Health Services, Social Services, Community Members include hospitals& clinics, law firms, batterer treatment providers, counselors, senior service provides and women organizations.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Started to collect prevalence data on January 1, 2003.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No response.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Yes
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	The DVC reorganized with 3 new committees: research and development/annual report, evaluation, and direct service providers. By the end of the year, the DVC will be top notch. Recommends increased coordination between agencies and victims; education, prevention, and intervention; improved responses to DV abuse; legislative changes at the county level; and better protocols or use by law enforcement.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Yes, it funds DV apprehension, prosecution and apprehension, in the DA office, Sheriff and probation.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	None noted.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Cruz County)		
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	The DV calendar is divided among three courts. This makes it difficult for the DA, Public Defender and advocacy agencies to cover these cases. The Courts should consolidate the three calendars into one Court.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	No
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	Yes
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	The Family Court is in the process of reviewing its calendar scheduling so it more effectively meets the needs of all participants in the process.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes, Intervention Program Standards for batterers.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Law enforcement is increasing its effectiveness in addressing DV, as evidence by the increasing number of incidents reported.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Santa Cruz County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	The DA Victim Witness Assistance Center is an effective program.

Shasta County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Shasta County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	James Kuhn, Probation Director
2	Phone/E-Mail	530-245-6242
3	Domestic Violence Council	Domestic Violence Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	County Sheriff's Dept., Health Dept., Mental Health, Social Services, Probation Dept., Superior Court, Redding Police, Anderson Police, Redding Medical Center, Mercy Medical Center, Shasta Women's Refuge, Alliance Recovery Services, Family Law Facilitator, Wright Education Services, Inter Mountain Outreach, and New Directions to Hope.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, DV accountability project report.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, Shasta County Sheriffs MOUs.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	Did not answer.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Did not answer.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Did not answer.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Shasta County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	DV accountability project instead of DV Court.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	No response.
19	Copy of Protocols	Did not answer.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	Did not answer.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No comments.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Excellent, interagency contacts with law enforcement are very effective, especially the Domestic Violence Accountability Project (DVAP) program.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	No comments provided.

Solano County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Solano County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Carolyn Thomas Wold
2	Phone/E-Mail	707-435-2702
3	Domestic Violence Council	Office of Family Violence Prevention.
4	Participating Agencies	County Departments, Child Abuse Prevention Council, Elder Abuse Prevention Council, Partnership Against Violence, Safe Quest Battered Women's Program, Solano Community College, local law enforcement agencies, judicial officers, and many others.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	Yes, \$219,757 in FY2002-2003.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Safe from the Start, Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Family Violence Response Team, funding for women's shelter, victim witness and advocate programs.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Solano County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	N/A
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None provided.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes, each agency has different resource materials.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No response.
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Every law enforcement agency in Solano County has a response or program relating to domestic violence. Each agency has domestic violence regulations that are current and appropriate.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Solano County)		
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Highly effective. Instituted the Family Violence response team that collaborates with CPS, Mental Health, the DA's Office, local law enforcement, the women's shelter and policy makers. Leads an effort to provide DV training to law enforcement officers, support DV programs and responses to family violence calls. Also instituted the "Train the Trainer" Program. Safe from the Start is now part of the Solano Community College Early Childhood Education Program curriculum.

Stanislaus County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Stanislaus County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Eileen Melson
2	Phone/E-Mail	209 525-7691
3	Domestic Violence Council	Stanislaus County Domestic Violence Coordinating Council.
4	Participating Agencies	Superior Court, Board of Supervisors, Public Defender, DA, Probation, Health Services, Modesto and Turlock Police Depts., shelters, hospitals, Office of Ed. Recovery Services, Stanislaus State Univ., Women Lawyers' Association, Sheriff, Community Services Agency, County Family Court Services, Public Health Officer.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	Yes
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	Members of the Council utilize existing county resources.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	Yes, provided.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, provided.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	The Council provides for a coordinated response to family violence.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	Yes
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	None
14	Copy of Protocols	Yes, Court has protocols regarding the Enforcement and Prosecution of Protective Order Violations (POV's).
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Stanislaus County)		
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Increasingly effective in monitoring compliance by batterers in domestic violence counseling programs. Would like to see the Courts involvement in domestic violence cases greatly expanded with more court oversight of domestic violence counseling and community service. Lack of resources prohibits expansion.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	Yes
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	None provided.
19	Copy of Protocols	None. However have established Family Law local rules that provide for the expeditious and fair handling of all cases. We are proactive in advancing all cases with domestic violence allegations to protect victims of domestic violence, including children who observe violence in the home. The Family Law department also participates in the Stanislaus county DV coordinating council. The family law dept. also coordinates with the child abduction unit and the Family Law Facilitator's office to assist families.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No, but managers in the Family Court Services oversee domestic violence matters.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	According to the Honorable Marie Sovey Silveira, Superior Court, "The Family Law departments recognize that domestic violence is a significant component of marital dissolutions and child custody disputes. We strive to coordinate services and provide case management so that adult victims and children can live safe and peaceful lives."
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Stanislaus County)		
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Law enforcement should focus more on recognizing that DV is a crime and should be reported.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes, provided.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes, Attorney General's handbook.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Very effective in assisting victims with accessing resources in the community, providing support throughout the criminal case, providing crisis intervention, educating victims on the cycle of violence, and providing assistance with claims for medical counseling and relocation assistance through the State Restitution Fund. Over one-third (38 percent) of victims are DV victims.

Tehama County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Tehama County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Christine Applegate
2	Phone/E-Mail	530-528-4079
3	Domestic Violence Council	No
4	Participating Agencies	N/A
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	N/A
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	N/A
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	Yes, monthly report of CalWorks but cannot release because of confidentiality.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	Social services contracts with a non-profit agency, Family Service Agency, for the provide therapy, peer counseling and legal advocacy to CalWorks DV clients.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Would like to see more timely signing of restraining orders, and a change of the distance (25 yards) that batterers must stay away from victims.

**Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Tehama County)**

Family Court

17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	A self-help assistance and referral program has recently been introduced in our county and appears to be very effective.

Law Enforcement

22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes, but cannot provide a copy.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	Yes
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Yes
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Did not respond.

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Yes, but unable to provide because of confidentiality.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Yes
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	VW is very effective in Tehama County but is under-funded.

Tuolumne County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Tuolumne County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Donald Segerstrom
2	Phone/E-Mail	209-533-5655/ Dsegerstrom@co.tuolumne.ca.us
3	Domestic Violence Council	No name.
4	Participating Agencies	Judge, DA, Victim Witness Assistance Center, Sheriff, Police, Probation, CHP, Women's Resource Center, Mental Health, Family Healing Center.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No response provided.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No response provided.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response provided.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	Good
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	See Victim Witness Section.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	N/A
14	Copy of Protocols	N/A
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	N/A
16	Comment on Effectiveness	Improvement is needed. There is a move to create a DV Calendar for the court to centralize DV pretrial proceedings for family law and restraining orders.

**Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003)
(Tuolumne County)**

Family Court

17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No court but the family law commissioner handles this calendar, if all parties agree.
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	N/A
19	Copy of Protocols	N/A
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	N/A
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No comments provided.

Law Enforcement

22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	Yes
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	DA's office has a 24-hour victim advocate who responds to all DV calls, and a referral handbook.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	No response.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	No
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	No response.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Good cooperation on DV cases.

Victim Witness Centers

28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	DVWV Center operates out of DA's office.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	No response.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Domestic Violence Prevention Coalitions funded by Calif. DHS. Advocates respond to all DV cases, and one is assigned to each. Continuation of funding for Spousal Abuser Prosecution Program is critical to providing assistance to victims because it funds the advocates assigned to the DA's Office.

Yolo County

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Yolo County)		
Domestic Violence Council		
1	Contact	Don Ishikawa
2	Phone/E-Mail	Don Ishikawa [Don.Ishikawa@yolocounty.org]
3	Domestic Violence Council	No
4	Participating Agencies	No response.
5	Is DVC Sanctioned by Board of Supervisors?	No response.
6	Does DVC Receive County Funds?	No response.
7	Has County Conducted a Survey on DV Prevalence?	No response.
8	Any Written Reports on DV Services in Your County?	No response.
9	Does County Have Formal Protocols Between Participating Orgs?	No response.
10	Rate the Effectiveness of DV Coordinating Body	No response.
11	Other DV Activities Funded?	No response.
DV Court		
12	Does County Have a DV Court?	No response.
13	Provide Copy of Court Goals	No response.
14	Copy of Protocols	No response.
15	Does DV Court Have a Case Manager?	No response.
16	Comment on Effectiveness	No response.
Family Court		
17	Does County Have a Family Court?	No response.

Summary of CRB Survey Findings (2003) (Yolo County)		
18	Provide Copy of Family Court Goals	No response.
19	Copy of Protocols	No response.
20	Does Family Court Have a DV Case Manager?	No response.
21	Comment on Effectiveness of Family Court	No response.
Law Enforcement		
22	Do Police or Sheriff's Dept. Have Written DV Protocols?	No response.
23	Do Law Enforcement Agencies Have DV Handbooks?	No response.
24	Does Probation Dept. Have Protocols?	Yes provided.
25	Does Probation Dept. Have DV Handbook?	Yes
26	Does County Have a Death Review Team?	Did not respond.
27	Rate Law Enforcement Effectiveness	Did not respond.
Victim Witness Centers		
28	Does County Have a Victim Witness Service?	Did not respond.
29	Does County Have a Domestic Violence Prevention/Referral Handbook?	Did not respond.
30	Comment on Effectiveness of Victim Witness Service Centers	Did not respond.

APPENDIX III

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGIC PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION MINI-GRANTS

The Family and Domestic Violence Prevention Program (FDVPP), now the Violence Prevention Unit, in the Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury Control (EPIC) Branch was created and funded by the Women's Health Initiative of 1994-95. The FDVPP has awarded mini-grants to local health departments to conduct family violence prevention activities. The mini-grants ranging from \$20,000 to \$40,000 are awarded to health departments to conduct community needs and strengths assessments and to create a 3-5 year family violence prevention strategic plan for their county. Starting in 2000, the FDVPP was able to provide health departments which had previously received funding for the family violence prevention strategic planning grants, mini grant funding, ranging from \$30,000 to \$40,000 to implement portions of their strategic plans.⁹³

Cities or Counties that have received Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Mini- Grants (1/01/98 – 6/30/99)

1) City of Berkeley	\$30,000
2) Butte County	\$10,000
3) El Dorado County	\$10,000
4) Glenn County	\$30,000
5) Imperial County	\$30,000
6) Kern County	\$30,000
7) Lake County	\$30,000
8) Santa Barbara County	\$30,000
9) Sonoma County	\$30,000
10) Tulare County	\$30,000

Family Violence Prevention Implementation Mini-Grants (3/01/00 – 06/30/00)

1) El Dorado	\$30,000
2) Kern	\$10,000
3) Lake County	\$10,000
4) Sonoma County	\$30,000

Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Grants (7/01/99 – 6/30/00)

1) Contra Costa County	\$40,000
2) El Dorado County	\$40,000
3) Fresno County	\$40,000
4) Placer County	\$40,000
5) Ventura County	\$40,000
6) Marin county	\$40,000

Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Grants (7/01/00 – 6/30/01)

1) Long Beach County	\$40,000
2) Merced County	\$40,000
3) San Mateo County	\$40,000
4) Butte County	\$40,000
5) Contra Costa County	\$40,000
6) El Dorado County	\$40,000
7) Imperial County	\$40,000
8) Marin County	\$40,000
9) Placer County	\$40,000
10) Ventura County	\$40,000

Family Violence Prevention Strategic Planning Grants (7/01/02 – 6/30/03)

1) Humboldt Department of Health and Human Services	\$40,000
2) Los Angeles Department of Public Health	\$40,000
3) Mendocino County Department of Public Health	\$40,000
4) San Francisco Department of Public Health	\$40,000
5) Solano County Health and Social Services Department	\$40,000
6) Stanislaus Department of Public Health	\$40,000
7) Yuba County Health and Human Services Department	\$40,000

Family Violence Prevention Implementation Mini-Grants (3/01/00 – 06/30/00)

1) Merced County Department of Public Health	\$30,000
2) San Mateo County Health Services	\$67,000

Family Violence Prevention Implementation Mini-Grants (7/01/02 – 12/31/02)

1) Long Beach Health and Human Services Department	\$30,000
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ENDNOTES

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- ¹ Remarks of Attorney General John Ashcroft, First Annual U.S. Symposium on Violence Against Women, October 29, 2002.
 - ² *Santa Cruz County Probation Department Domestic Violence Intervention Program Standards*, Santa Cruz County, June 2002.
 - ³ Martha Burt and others, *Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence in Six Communities: Beyond the Justice System*, Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute, 1996.
 - ⁴ Polly C. Paulson, "History and Overview of Health Department Family Violence Prevention Strategic Plans to Date: Commonalities and Differences," California Department of Health Services, Injury Control Branch, June 4, 2003.
 - ⁵ Judicial Council of California, *Fact Sheet: Violence Against Women Education Project*, May 2003.
 - ⁶ Judicial Council of California, *Domestic Violence Courts: A Descriptive Study*, May 2000.
 - ⁷ Ibid.
 - ⁸ Yoko Baba, and others, "Variables Associated with Success or Failure in a Court-Ordered Domestic Violence Treatment Program," San Jose State University, Undated.
 - ⁹ Yoko Baba and others, "Variables Associated with Success or Failure in a Court-Ordered Domestic Violence Treatment Program," San Jose State University, Undated, www.growing.com/nonviolent/research/dvprog/index.htm.
 - ¹⁰ Department of Justice web site, www.safestate.org/index.cfm?navID=9.
 - ¹¹ Martha Burt, and others, *Victim Services Programs in the STOP Formula Grants Program: Services Offered and Interactions with Others Community Agencies*, Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, August 2000.
 - ¹² California Department of Health Services Maternal and Child Health Branch Domestic Violence Section, Prevention Progress Report Project Narrative, p. 10.
 - ¹³ Merced County Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategic Plan, p. 6.
 - ¹⁴ County of San Diego Fatality Review Team, 2001 Report, Domestic Violence ... Until death do us part, p. 7.
 - ¹⁵ Ibid.
 - ¹⁶ Ibid.
 - ¹⁷ Ibid.
 - ¹⁸ Ibid.
 - ¹⁹ Santa Clara Domestic Violence Council, *Vision, Values, Mission and Goals*, Undated document.
 - ²⁰ Ibid.
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